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Commercial

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

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Wayne and Oakland Counties-Crops and Herds of Shorthorns-Recent Additions to the Improved Stock of those Counties.

"Northville," shouted the good-looking brakeman on the F. & P. M. Railway morning train of Wednesday last, and the FARM-ER man reached for his satchel and got out in short order. On the platform stood the rotund form of our old friend A. S. Brooks, veteran stock breeder and farmer, now retired to private life but taking just as active en interest in live stock matters as when be herd of Shorthorns was one of the best known in the Peninsular State. He now lives in the enterprising and thriving village of Northville, in the center of a community where he has been a well-known figure for the past forty years. Age has dealt kindly with him, and he enjoys life about as well as any one we know of. A hearty shake of the hand, and we were off to see some of the farms and live stock in the vicinity.

topping place was at the farm to his herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Johnson has and careful farming. He has always kept a large amount of live stock on this farm, mostly cattle and sheep, having a very fine and large flock of grade Merinos. The season has been an unfortunate one for spring crops in this vicinity. Wheat turned out corn, potatoes and clover seed is very neighborhood, and this is a loss which seriously affects the crops of the coming year, Here and there a piece of corn would be seen which looked fairly well, but a good deal of it did not promise anything more than "nubbins," and not much of them. It was excessively dry, no rain having fallen for nearly two months. The pastures all along the route were very brown, and the water courses dried up. Arriving at the farm, we first took a look at a young bull purchased to head the herd. He is about eight months old, red in color, and called Duke of Headwater. His sire was Barrington Duke 2d 37623, dam Sharon Duchess 2d by Barrington Duke 3d 37624; g. dam, Duchess 29th by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958), and tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere (1706). So far as breeding is

concerned he is good enough for any one,

and with good form and color there is no

reason why he should not prove a fine addi-

tion to this herd. In the pastures the bal-

ance of the herd, some dozen females of all

ages, were found. They are in good condi-

tion, and considering the season, with its

brown pastures and swarms of flies, looked

very well indeed. The females purchased in

Kentucky were a Henrietta and a Flat

Creek Young Mary, both with top crosses

of pure Bates bulls of the richest breeding.

They are respectively the three year old

heifer Alice Airdrie 10th, with her red heifer

calf by Barrington Duke 2d 37622, and the

three year-old Young Mary cow, Bonny

Hillhurst 10th, with heifer calf, also. They will be valuable additions to this herd, and are good animals individually as well as highly bred. From Mr. Johnson's a long drive brought us to the farm of Mr. O. R. Pattengill, near Plymouth. He was away, but we stopped long enough to see the young Shorthorn bull purchased from the herd of Mr. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, and which stood at the head of the Moore herd at the State Fair of 1885 when it carried off first premium. He is as straight in his lines as then, a little thinner in flesh, but looking well. Mr. 7464, thence runing to imp. Henrietta by

Pattengill has about a dozen females of all

A short distance from here was the farm of our old friend Mr. Thomas McClumpha, whom we found busy getting in his oats. No few minutes visit will do Mr. McClumpha, and the balance of the day was spent in looking over his farm, buildings and stock. He is a general farmer, grows large crops of grain, keeps a flock of grade Merinos and a good dairy herd of grade cows. A fine roan steer, a grade Shorthorn, weighing 1,940 lbs., which Mr. McClumpha says never had any grain, would do no discredit to the Chicago Fat Stock Show. Here the corn was also very backward. Wheat and oats, especially the former, had done well. Orchards had done nothing, and the large one on this farm showed little fruit. One of his sons is interested in grape growing, and has quite a vineyard. The rot has bothered him a good deal, although he has tried nearly all the known remedies. He thinks sulphur the most efficacious of any application he has used.

From here we drove back to Northville, and during the night had the pleasure of listening to a good shower of rain falling. which must have done a world of good. The next morning the rain was still falling, but a start was made for the farm of L. L. Brooks, near the village of Novi. Here we found quite a change since our last visit some four years ago. A new and tasty residence has taken the place of the old one; a fine stable and carriage house, with the grounds nicely laid out, showed that Mr. Brooks had not been standing still.

Mr. Brooks has the bull Phyllis Duke 2d

67203 at the head of his herd. He was sired by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44452, dam Red Bird 2d by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987. and tracing to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). He is a red in color, and his stock is giving good satisfaction. The cow Prospects-A Look over Some of the Kate Napier 4th, by Mazurka Duke 23924, dam Kate Napier by imp. Robert Napier 8975, and tracing to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155), is a fine animal. She was bred by Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, and from her Mr. Brooks has bred a fine heifer by Duke of Lexington 35163, which has now a very fine three months old heifer calf by Phyllis Duke 2d at her side. Kate Napier 4th this season had a bull calf, now eight months old, sired by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44452, which is a well grown animal, red in color. An eight months old heifer by Phyllis Duke 2d, 67203, and from Lorena by Red Bear 36684, is a handsome animal in every way, straight, well grown, nice red color, neat head, and a model in her present form A four months old heifer calf from Melody 3d by Red Duke 40532, is also a nest and handsome animal, very similar to the other. The breeding cows in the herd were looking well, and their calves thriving.

The rain stopped in the afternoon, and we started for Mr. Brooks' old farm, where of Mr. W. T. Johnson, who had recently re- his son Henry is now living. Of course turned from Kentucky with some additions | Henry, being a Brooks, must have some Shorthorns, and sure enough he has started a splendid farm, which he has brought into a herd also. He has the Phyllis cow Red a high state of cultivation by underdraining | Bird 2d by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987. dam Red Bird by Duke of Greenwood him. Every one will ask "Which was the 9855, tracing to Kate Turley by Bulmer (1760), and imp. Young Phyillis by Fairfax (1023). From her he has bred two calves. One is a red yearling bull by Oakland Rose of Sharon 44452, a very nice animal, with well, and oats fairly; but the promise for the color and much of the appearance of his sire. He has also a very nice red bull calf. poor. Seeding, generally, is a failure in this a few months old, by Hero 4th 43940, the bull which until recently stood at the head of the herd of W. C. Wixom. He has in all six females, mostly cows, and he has them all in good shape.

The Brooks farm was divided, and the other half of it is owned by Homer Brooks another son of A. S. Brooks. He has also started into cattle breeding, and has already some eighteen head of all ages. He pur chased at his father's sale the cow Oxford Rose 2d, bred by Avery & Murphy, sired by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, dam imp. Oxford Rose by King of the Roses (22043); the cow Harmony 3d, by 5th Duke of Acklam 41734, dam Harmony by Marshal Mazurka 52681, tracing to the Cruickshank cow imp. Bloom 1st by Diphthong (17681); also the cow Rowena 11th, by Corporal 7760, dam Rowena 10th by Clark's Duke 6340, running to imp Pomona by Bedford Jr. 1701. From Geo. W. Stuart of Grand Blanc, he purchased the cow Twinkle, by Independence 32877, out of Cora Queen 2d by Duke Ranock 26434, running to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170). He also has the cow Belle Mahone 5th, ored by A. S. Brooks, sired by Red Prince 24578, dam Belle Mahone 3d by Plumwood Lad K. 24332. From these cows he has bred a number of calves, the females being kept on the farm. He decided to attend the series of sales held in Kentucky a few weeks ago. There he purchased three head, a yearling bull and two cows. These com prise the heifer Alice Airdrie 11th by Hunt's Sharon 52027, dam Alice Van Meter by Renick's Sharon 53530; g. dam, Alice 6th by Airdrie 12th 31591; g. g. dam, Alice 3d by Airdrie of Montgomery 7464, running to imp. Henrietta by Red Prince (2489). She has a beautiful heifer calf, some months old, which was sold separately and secured by Mr. Wixom. These Henriettas stand well in Kentucky both for breeding and individnal merit. The other cow, Fortune 7th, is another Henrietta, is seven years old, rein color, sired by Gomme's Duke 51826, out of Fortune 3d by Airdrie 12th 31591, g.

dam, Fortune by Airdrie of Montgomery

Red Prince (2489). She is in calf to Kirk- representatives of the Shorthern. A numlegs, a star in his face and a white tip to histail. He is a rangy animal, high headed. with a splendid front, good back, loin and flank, and straight top and bottom lines. the State. He has good growth for his age, and is remarkably even for a young bull. As to his breeding it is as follows:

dam-Noxubee Belle, by Duke of Noxubee

dam—Barrington Belle 2d, by Earl of Barrington 23017. dam—Barrington Belle, by Earl of Barring-

4 dam—Barrington Belle, by Earl of Barring-ton 23017.
5 dam—Belle of Bath, by Bell Sharon 9507.
8 dam—Belle, by Bell Duke of Airdrie 2532.
7 dam—Mary, by Challenger 324.
8 dam—Red Beauty, by John Randolph 603.
9 dam—Hannah More, by Goldfinder (2066).
10 dam—Imp. Young Mary, by Jupiter 2170.

This is a choicely bred animal, and the preponderance of Bates blood in his top crosses gives him his style and finish. His sire, the 2d Duke of Kent, is now at the head of Palmer & Bowman's great herd at Saltville, Va., they paying \$6,100 for him. He is credited with being one of the greatest Shorthorn sires now living. With the start he has Mr. Brooks is going to be heard from among the breeders of Shorthorns. He has the enterprise, and is naturally a hustler: whatever he has will be well kept, and when he gets into the show ring it may surprise some of the older breeders. Here a party was formed to visit Mr. Wixom's herd, consisting of A. S. Brooks, N. A. Clapp, Homer Brooks, Henry Brooks, W. T. Johnson, and L. L.

The crowd did not scare Willard a particle. He joined the procession and started out to the farm where most of his Shorthorns are at present. This herd now numbers about 70 head of all ages. It contains representatives of the Hilpa, Kirklevington, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Cruickshank, Duchess of Sutherland, Young Phyllis, Aylesby Lady, Rosabella, Gwynne, Rosemary, Miss Wiley and Lady Helen families, incing from the to five of each. Until recently his herd was headed by the bull Hero 4th 43940; but he concluded that he had used him as long as he could, and decided to go to Kentucky and get something else. He got the yearling bull Barrington Duke 7th, and as he was sired by the 2d Duke of Kent also, all were anxious to inspection, his likeness to the Brooks bull struck every one. He has the same color, a little less white between the forelegs, but the star and white switch just the same It spoke well for the 2d Duke of Kent as a sire, for these two bulls are not only alike in most respects, but they copy closely after best?" That will depend upon how you are looking at them. Either one of them is a grand show animal, and if they develop as as they now promise will prove valuable additions to the herds of this State. The breeding of the Wixom bull is very fine,

BARRINGTON DUKE 7th-Red; March 30, 1885; bred by J. C. and George Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky. tre—2d Duke of Kent 51119, by Barrington Duke 87622, out of 3d Duchess of Kent by 8th Duke of Geneva 26231. Barrington Duke was by 14th Duke of Thornedale (28459), which sold for \$17,900.

and we give it herewith:

Barrington Lally 3d, by Barrington dam—Imp. Barrington Lally, by Duke of

Lally 3d by 4th Duke of Oxford (11387). —Lally, by Earl of Derby (10177). —Olive Leaf 3d, by Earl of Liverpool Olive Leaf 2d, by 2d Duke of Cam-

bridge (3638).
dam—Olive Leaf 1st, by Belvedere (1706).
dam—Lady Barrington, by Son of Herds-

Young Alicia by Wonderful (700). 11 dam—Old Alicia by Alfred (23).
12 dam—, by Young Favorite (6994).
This breeding cannot be beaten, and the

animal that beats this bull individually will be an uncommonly, good one. He is very strong in back, loin and hindquarters. with a wonderful development for one so young. The other purchases of Mr. Wixom were the Flat Creek Young Mary heifer Lillie Belle Barrington 2d, by Prince Barrington 60725, dam Lillie Belle Barrington by Barrington Duke 37622; g. dam, Lillie Belle Noxubee 2d. by Duke of Noxubee 9920; g. g. dam, Lillie Belle 3d, by Duke of Noxubee 9920; g. g. g. dam, Lillie Belle, by Earl of Barrington 23017, runing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170); the Henrietta cow Maggie Wellington 2d, by Renick's Sharon 53530, dam Maggie Wellington, by Gomme's Duke 51826; her calf, Maggie Cahill, by Xleber (Vol. 32), he by 4th Airdrie of Sharon 49717, a son of 4th Duke of Geneva: Clara Belle, red roan calf sired by Barrington Duke 2d 37623, dam Alice Airdrie 11th, the cow purchased by Mr. Homer Brooks: the Gwynne heifer Kirklevington Nell, red, two years old, by 11th Duke of Kirklevington 51125, dam, Springfield's Ward, by Duke of Springfield 51322. These five head are all of choice breeding, and will be a fine addition

to the Wixom herd. This herd is in fine shape, and contains a number of big show cows which are true

levington Marquis 52310, a highly bred ber of young calves and yearlings by Hero Kirklevington bred and owned by Williams 4th are in the herd, and speak well for him & Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky. The bull as a stock animal. Mr. Wixom reported a selected by Mr. Brooks to head his herd is greatly improved demand for Shorthorns, not only well bred but a very handsome ani- and attributes it to farmers being educated mal of great style. " He is a deep red in up to the point where they want to imcolor, with little white between the fore prove their stock by the use of good bulls. Certainly Michigan breeders are pushing to the front in Shorthorns, judging from the high quality of the stock now coming into

SUGGESTIONS.

HOMER'S DUKE OF FLAT CREEK—Red; bred by J. C. and George Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky.

Sire—2d Duke of Kent 51119, by Barrington Duke 37622, out of 3d Duchess of Kent, by Sth Duke of Geneva (28890).

Dam—Noxubee Lady Belle 2d, by Duke of Noxubee 9929.

Noxubee 9929. tive of oracle in agricultural affairs, and an insult to every farmer who is supposed to know enough about farm duties to clean his house at convenient and seasonable times, or to set his celery plants if he desires to experiment with that esculent.

It is not in this sense that my "suggestions" are presented, but as personal hints which I have received and have been thinking about. The hours of labor on a farm have changed somewhat within the memory of most farmers, and the change has been for the better for both parties-employer and employed. Ten hours is the maximum limit of endurance for both men and teams if both is not so palpable upon its surface, are active, and put in their best strokes. but is hidden in the abstruse recesses Those farmers who try to enforce the sun to sun schedule, are invariably treated to a gait | but has found by hard experience that it is and a stroke that will eke out the strength to cover the time, and no greater progress is made with the business in hand. If help have a little leisure before breakfast to look at the papers and magazines which should lie npon every farmer' stable, the work will not suffer for it during the season. The six o'clock supper and close of field labor at that honr, is the greatest and best innovation upon old practices that has occurred. It gives a little daylight for rest or recreation after the farm chores are done, and good help appreciate this, and are the better for it. The whole of daylight for work, and the whole of the night for sleep, will dull the zest for labor, and spoil the best of hired men, by making them plodders instead of active

workers in anything. I received a letter from a friend not long since, who suggested that a good article might be written upon the importance of having tools and facilities for speedily and effectively prosecuting the work in hand. A look through this farmer's tool house would dispel the thought that he was suffering for want of an implement to prosecute any branch of work, which might have given force to the suggestion. I think our farmers compare him with his half brother, the have little cause to be lectured upon this answer. But the fact that it is so should living in Jackson, and she has assured them Brooks bull. When he was led out for point. Three or four implement dealers in by this time be generally known to the every town are living off the commissions reading public, and every farmer at this tool house of no mean dimensions, is one of the essential buildings now upon every farm, and no small part of the expenses of running a farm is for repairs and the purchase of new tools. The most effective tool is the cheapest, and any work that is worth doing at all, is worth doing well and speedily, if it takes a new tool to do it with. In this connection comes another suggestion, that the necessities of the case now compel farmers to do effective work in a short space of time. I remember with a good deal of impatience, the weary days of harrowing in my boyhood, and the superficial manner in which the work was performed. A tough sod can now be brought under subjection in one-fifth ot the time formerly required for the operation. One of the many spring tooth harrows or disc harrow, will accomplish more by a day's use, than could be done in five with the old fashioned tools. The question often comes dam—Imp. Lally 8th by 7th Duke of York up whether some sort of surface cultivation is not better for the land and the crop, under certain conditions, than the slow process of plowing. Some of the wheel cultivators having spring teeth will do very effective work at four or five inches and will not clog. It strikes me that an oat stubble can be prepared for wheat, where such a rotation is desirable, with a spring tooth, or a disc harrow, and leave the stubble on the surface where it belongs, and the corn stalks below where they were placed by the spring plow ing. By the use of the smoothing plank the surface can be well pulverized and leveled off. I am sure that a fall crop following beans can be well and efficiently sown in this manner.

A naturally porous soil does not need to be stirred to so great a depth as many suppose, and nature always provides for its accumu lations of fertility upon the surface; where it acts as a mulch, until it becomes fitted by decay for plant food. The rage for deep plowing came with its possibilities. Ages of successful agriculture were accomplished by stirring the surface, before the plow, as we know it, was invented. The plow is too slow, ever now, for the brisk competition we are compelled to face, and a speedier implement is bound to supplant it. Old ways of doing things must give place to new process The splints our fathers and perhaps our back-woods cousins pounded out for corn baskets are now split with a knife driven by steam and the basket is made in the time it took the former maker to whittle his chew of tobacco. The farmer who expects to get to the front must do it by some of the fast going vehicles or fail. It won't do to wait until they all get aboard, to see if the train is really going; you may get left, my friend. Keep up, if you cau't be at the front.

THOSE "SUMMER LESSONS."

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The article in the last FARMER, under the above heading, from your most valued correspondent A. C. G., deserves not only to be read but to be studied. But before passing to consider its contents permit me brifly to allude to one "summer lesson," which it did not contain. I will only mention by way of allusion, "Bohemian Oats" and \$15 wheat, such as the Ionia correspondent speaks of. It would seem that after the many timely warnings, through the columns of the FARMER and other public journals, and the dear bought experiences of the farming community in this direction, no more need be said; but then the old lady's truism of "the fools not all dead yet," comes in as fresh to-day, and as apropos as when it was first uttered. We would like to admonish every one against such silly impositions, but patience fails us, and we intellectually revert to the Scriptural expression about "braving a fool in a mortar." It's no use-he will come out fool every time. Lightning rods and Bohemian oats will always find their victims. Still there are a few who will probably remember their "summer lessons" in these costly experiments.

The individual who thinks to enrich his thin soil by sowing rye and buckwheat, is more excusable. The delusion of science. The writer is no scientist, sometimes well enough to listen to those who are. Michigan is in one sense at least, a favored State. We have in our midst an Agricultural College. It is a pioneer institution, and to the present day maintains its prestige of the best in the Union, but it must look well to its laurels, for competition is close upon our heels, not from the older States, as might naturally be expected, but from such western states as Missouri and Kansas and Texas.

But to the summer lesson of A. C. G. I is well that he should tell us of his utter failure to fertilize his soils with rye and buckwheat as green crops, and his successes in clover. In this respect "history repeats itself." He does not tell us "why this is thus," but the able faculty of our college farm have told us time and again. It is the simple fact, that clover draws fertility from the atmosphere, and incorporate it in farmer to know why, or in what manner a clover plant will draw from the atmos phere the subtle elements of fertility, and incorporate them in the soil, while a buckwheat or rve plant will not. That is a question our most scientific men can't least one agricultural journal. Buckwheat and rve as green crops have their uses, but be it understood these uses are not as fertilizers, but as pulverizers of the soil. Plow them into your stiff clay soils, and they will render them loose, mellow and friable, and by this loosening process they enable a clay soil to inhale from the passing atmosphere ammonia and other fertilizing ingredients, which if the soil were baked and compact, would drift along on the wings of the wind to some more congenial abiding place. It is not the first time I have endeavored,

through the columns of the FARMER, to point out the fact that the atmosphere is an nexhaustable magazine of fertility, and one from which every one is permitted to draw, without incurring the liability of an action of trespass from his neighbor. The methods of drawing down this great deposit of fertility are various, and among them all the use of clover is probably the most efficient. Whether our good farmers generally understand this in theory or not, hey have generally learned it in practice for were it not for the fertilizing effects of clover upon the soil, there would be but little of it raised. Strictly considered as a hay crop, other grasses would be preferred and clover would be left out. Nearly of quite all leguminous crops possess the same faculty of drawing fertility from the at mosphere—but perhaps none to the same extent as clover. Peas, beans and other trefoil plants always stand ready to do for us the same work, and this is why a pea or bean field is almost as good for wheat as a summer fallow. It should also here be stated that we may utilize this vast atmos pheric deposit without the aid of cultivated crops. That is, by the process of absorption. We have only to keep the surface of the ground loose by the frequent breaking of the crust, and it will grow rich by night and day. Hence the great value of a well cultivated summer fallow. This is also the greatest reason why constant and perseveringcultivation is so essential to the production of a good corn crop. A very slight crust upon the surface of the earth cuts off communication, and sends away the floating ammonia to enrich some other man's field, or to wander in idleness through the eternal realms of illimitable space.

THE dates fixed for the annual fair of the Romeo Fearnaught Driving Park Association are October 5th to 5th inclusive. Mr. C. J. Phillips is Secretary, and will send particulars and furnish full particulars on

THE STATE FAIR.

Last week a representative of the FARMER took a run out to Jackson to see how the citizens of that enterprising city are preparing to accommodate the State great damage to our wheat this season. Fair, and to entertain the citizens of Michigan who are interested in the exhibition. That Jackson is going to do her part to make the fair of 1886 the largest and best ever held can be depended on if money and hard work will do it. The citi- 25 bushels. I have yet to see the first weevil zens have contributed \$9,000 in money, and in it, and have never seen any signs of rust. it is being judiciously expended on the It threshes out a large amount of grain to grounds and buildings. It is safe to say that when the fair opens, it will be in the best buildings and general arrangements that they have ever had. Since the last fair was held there, many changes have been made. The Grand Trunk Railway has taken a slice off for their track, but this has been equalized by filling up the river and on the new made ground the sheep and hog exhibit has been located. Besides this the committee has purchased ground on the west side that more than makes up for what has been given up to the railroad, and the territory now occupied is larger than the State Fair had in 1883. In the purchase of the addition to the

grounds, the citizens of Jackson have had an eve on the future, and if the fair is ever located permanently they expect to put before the committee such arguments in the way of accommodation that they will never look any farther. If the citizens of Detroit will not come to the front and offer the Society such inducements as will bring them here, the enterprise of Jackson ought be rewarded by locating there. It is central and in direct communication with every line of railway in the State, and this will be one of the principal points held out to induce the permanent location of the fair at Jackson. Of course, Lansing will be a strong competitor, and her people expect to knock Jackson out in the first round. With Baker and Turner to represent her Lansing will not suffer, and while Jackson has such men as Sharp, Clark and Root to put in her claims, the locating committee can rest assured that nothing will be left to their imagination.

The buildings that are being put up give the visitors an idea of permance, and although Horticultural Hall is the only one finished, yet enough has been done on the others to show that the Society will be better ter accommodated in 1886 than they have been. A new grand stand is being erected, when finished will be the finest in the State. A new fence is being put around the track; the posts are to be painted red and the fence white.

The prospects now are that on Wednesday and Thursday of the fair President Cleveland and his wife will be present. Mrs. Cleveland has a number of relatives that unless something unforseen should occur, they will certainly be present.

The executive committee was somewhat at a loss for a special attraction for Friday, the last day of the fair, but here again the citizens of Jackson came to the rescue; although they had already raised \$9,000 they, generously contributed another thousand for a military drill on Friday, and already twenty-two companies have signified their intention of participating. This ought to nade Friday the big day of the fair.

The Secretary called our attention to an error in the premium list which he wished orrected through the FARMER. On page 29, Class 4-Jerseys, Bull 4 years old or over, the premium should be \$20 instead of \$25 as published.

WHAT AILED THE HOGS?

FRANCISCO: Mich., Aug. 2, 1886.

to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. On Wednesday last I turned three breedng sows and seven spring pigs into a wheat stubble about eleven o'clock, first watering hem. The hogs seemed somewhat uneasy at first and ran along the fence trying to get out, but I thought nothing of it. About three o'clock a neighbor asked me if I knew that some of my hogs were dead. On examination I found one sow and two pigs dead while another sow and pig seemed very much heated. To relieve them I showered with cold water; but they both afterwards died, as did also another pig about seven o'clock the same evening, making six in all. Those that we saw died in spasms, their skins turned purple and they bloated immediately after dying. I opened one and found the intestines very much inflamed.

I would like to ask if any of the reader of the FARMER have ever had a similar experience and to what cause do they attribute it? I might add that the hogs had just been taken from another stubble field, and had not been driven ten rods. There was no water that the hogs could get at, as I intended to supply them with trough and water A. BERGER. that evening.

Description of the "Nigger" Wheat.

The writer has been raising the above

wheat for the last three years, and it has done the best for me of any variety which I am personally acquainted with. It is a red, bearded, white chaff wheat; the berry is large and shaped not unlike the Lancaster, straw tall and stands up well; it is also a large yielder. Last year after corn it yielded 36 bushels per acre, machine measure, averaging 40 bushels by weight. My entire crop went close to 30 bushels per acre. It is the earliest kind I have ever raised, Farmers have sustained severe losses.

shells quite easily. Although not exempt entirely from the ravages of the fly yet it has done better in our near vicinity than most any other variety. The fly did Many fields of the Martin, Amber, Clawson, and Red Diehl were hardly worth the harvesting; while the poorest field of the Nig-

and should be cut before too ripe, as 3

ger wheat I have seen will yield 15 bushels per acre, and some of my lots will go 22 to the straw. Last year mine yielded more bushels than there were dozens. It also stools out extra well in the spring time. It was stated in the Ohio Farmer that

the origin of the Nigger wheat is as follows: Some time ago some colored people migrating from Kentucky into Ohio, brought wheat with them and sowed it in their gardens. Enterprising farmers who saw that it was something nice, carefully saved the seed, and from this small beginning it has been increasing from year to year, and now thousands of bushels; are raised in many parts of Ohio. The African was the first to bring it into notice, hence the name "Nigger." Heck Brothers, proprietors of the mill at Tecumseh, Lenawee County, say of

"Last fall we purchased 300 bushels of Nigger wheat of Mr. Strong. We made a test by making the above wheat into flour, and we must say we were highly pleased with the result. The flour is strong, and bread made from it white and nice. Our baker used eight barrels; he was highly oleased with it, and pronounced it the very best. We have been milling in Tecumseh for ten years, and have bought thousands of bushels of wheat, but the Nigger wheat, as bought of Mr. Strong, is the heaviest long-berry wheat we have taken in at our mill. It tested 63 to 63½ lbs. It is also very flinty and hard. We consider it for milling purposes worth two cents more than com-mon varieties, and five cents more than

Any one wishing a small sample, can be satisfied by sending two stamps to my address. For price and further particulars. see advertising column. J. D. STRONG.

Farmers' Basket Picnic.

The eighth annual picnic of the farmers of Washtenaw, Wayne, Oakland and Livingston Counties, will be held at Whitmore Lake, August 21, 1886. The following programme has been arranged:

Prayer, by S. W. Burd, Whitmore Lake. Music. Address of Welcome by the President,

Wm. Ball, Hamburg.
Address, "Costly Experiments," E. P. Address, "Cos Allen, Ypsilanti. Music.
Address, "The Best of Ourselves," Mrs.

Music.
Paper, "Rise of Agriculture," H. D.
Platt, Ypsilanti.

Address, "Tools," S. Earp, Ann Arbor Business meeting, election of officers,

etc., on the grounds at 10:30. Programme Exercises at 1 o'clock sharp. WM. BALL, Pres.

E. E. LELAND, Sec'v.

Volinia Farmers' Club.

The 12th annual Wheat Meeting of this Society will be held at the town hall on Saturday, August 14th, 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend—the ladies especially. Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College, will give an address on insect enemies of the wheat crop. H. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

WE cannot refrain from congratulating the butter-makers of the State upon the fact that the oleomargarine bill has become a law. The President apologized a little for signing it, but had the backbone to do so. The business is a fraud because its success depended upon deception and dishonesty. The article itself may have merits of its own, and when put upon the markets under its true name may make friends. It certainly never would so long as it was forced upon the public by chicanery nd fraud, and that has been its history.

It is as sure as anything can well be that clover is a failure this year. It is doubtful if more than one-half the usual amount of seed will be secured. New seedings have not done well, and in many places have failed entirely. Everything points to a scarcity of seed, and if you need to purchase any it is business to be looking out for it. No spot sales are reported here, but futures are selling at \$5 50 for October, \$5 55 for November; and \$5 65 for December. Other markets are equally as high, and appear to be tending upwards.

HAY has begun to climb up in this market, and with bare pastures in most parts of the State, and very little second crop to be cut, it looks as if it were excellent property to hold on to at present prices. The hay crop is generally light this year, but the quality is much better than usual and it will go further in feeding. All the same we expect to see old hay well cleaned up this season, and those who have any to sell getting good prices for it.

THE hog cholera, which last season made its appearance in Essex County, Ont., was thought to have been frozen out by the win ter's frosts; but it appeared with warm weather and is now doing great damage.



Y. (C. W. N. Y. B. A.) Aug. 24 Belyiders, Ill.... Kalamazoo, Mich. Fort Wayne, Ind. Detroit, Mich.... Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo.
Woodstock, Ill.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Claveland, O.
Mystic Park.
Washington, Pa.
Benton Harbor, Mich.
South Bend, Ind.
Reading, Pa.
Lebanon, O.
Libertyville, Ill. Libertyville, Ill. Oregon, Ill..... Lexington, Ky...

SHALL WE BREED DRAFT OR ROADSTER HORSES.

.. Oct. 13 to

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

ntreville, Mich

I notice in your issue of July 27th article on breeding draft horses, by "Critic," in which he in a sort of wholesale manner condemns the action of the agricultural press for not paying their entire attention (I was about to say) to the subject I which he was interested at that moment. It brings to mind a fact that we have noticed among breeders and farmers who raise different kinds of pure bree stock. A large number of each class of stock in which they are interested. Sometimes we have been led to believe that some horsemen think that the earth was created for the sole purpose of supporting them and their horses, and that the average farmer is sadly behind the times if he does not follow their lead in breeding the same class of horses that said breeders are raising. Cattle men are equally selfish, and can be interested only in the department devoted to their interest in the papers and express a wish that the space devoted to swine poultry, and bees, could be excluded and the space devoted to something that would interest (?) farmers. Sheep breeders are not less enthusiastic over their business. Nearly all farmers are breeders of some

kind of horses, and before they accept the assertions of a single individual as fact, and plan their operations accordingly. it would be well to give the matter considerable thought, and see if there is no another side of the question that is worthy of notice. Before all engage in breeding draft horses would it not be well to consider what class of stock the demand in the future is likely to be for. Look at the horses in use in all branches of business, and see if the majority are heavy draft horses. The truck and express wagons in our large towns are drawn by heavy horses The lumbering in the pine forests is done with heavy horses, as well as the heavy work on our large farms; but the average farmer has to content himself with a team that can do his farm work and his road work on the light carriage as well as lumber wagon. A very large proportion of the horses used to carry on the business in our large towns, and it is on them we have to depend for a market for our surplus horses, are horses of medium size.

The professional men, such as doctors lawyers, clergymen, etc., are in quest of roadster horses. The liveries must be supplied with them. The hacks, coupes, and carriages, single and double, are and always will be drawn by roadster horses, and the faster they can go and the higher the style they can display, the better the price that can be obtained for them.

Let such men as "Critic" attend the leading fairs the coming fall, and note the number that will gather around when the draft horses are being exhibited, and then see the interest manifested when the gentlemen's driving horses are shown, and last of all attend a good horse race and see who is there, and interested, and he can form something of an opinion as to what interests the people most, and is deserving of the most notice by the press. They will find the doctor. lawyer, banker, merchant, mechanic, clergyman, deacon, farmer and common laborer, together with their wives if it hadn't been for an accident." "Wha and children, all on a common level, being amused there together; and then notice at the conclusion of a race the swinging of umbrellas, parasols, handkerchiefs, hats, and various other means being used to demonstrate their good feelings, such as hurrahing and laughing, and we think they can see that the draft horse business will hardly bear the name of "side show" in comparison to it. After the fairs let them stop and reflect on the immense capital in vested in the roadster horse business, the prices paid for the best sires, and for the'r service, the prices obtained for the best shod so very nicely by a man who was a "near young roadsters, and compare them with the prices paid for draft horses and their get, and see if the agricultural press have been blind to the interests of the farmers or the managers grossly misled. C.

- Fast Walking.

The attention of breeders will bear being called frequently to the neglect of teaching colts and young horses to walk. The walk ing gait should be the first gait developed and perfected by the trainer, and after a rapid, olean, strong walk is acquired the speed-gaits should be attended to, though His dam was a mare by Black Bashaw 782

good degree of proficiency. Horses may be made to attain almost incredible speed at this way of being going if due care is observed. We have known numerous roadbred horses that would walk from four and a half to five miles in an hour without urging, and many, in fact, most well-bree road horses, could be taught to cover greater distances than this in the same time if it were not for the pernicious custom (as we think) of putting the colts to the trot as soon as they are in the harness and before they are really bridlewise. Every farmer's boy knows that he can do a better job of work-plowing, harrowing or working corn -with a fast walking team which makes the dirt fly than with a slow one. The saving on a farm when the horses walk three miles an hour, or even when they walk two miles and a half, is 20 per cent, or in other words, the fast team can rest a whole day in the week and yet do as much work as the slow team-do it easier and do it better In times as at present, when the work is pressing or the weather uncertain, the fast team is a treasure. While every effort has been made to increase the speed of the trotter, the draft-horse men have been working for pounds, with little regard either for muscle or walking-speed. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the draft horse can not be trained to walk rapidly. We have been breeding to a Percheron for four years that often walks nine miles in one hour and fifty minutes, over a hilly road, and his colts are all rapid walkers. Life is too short to spend it in poking along after a team that can not get their heads up. The lazy man to whom exertion is a burden actually works harder than the brisk, rapid worker .- Wallace's Monthly.

Pink Eye.

Horse scarlet fever, or the so-called "pink eye." is the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. John C. Peters in the New York Medical Journal, of December 15th. The conclusion is that various diseases of animals, communicable to man and vice versa, had frequently prevailed in our great car stables and in stables along the river fronts, among such diseases being diphtheria, carlatina, and true measles, or a hybrid of neasles and scarlet fever. Inoculations with the blood, tears, and nasal mucus have produced the disease, the so-called "pink eye" having thus been conveyed from a partly blooded horse to a cart horse, from that to Guinea pig, and from them to a pony. Young horses take the disease more frequently than older animals, albreeders are ready to find fault with the though the latter are not always kept agricultural papers because they do not exempt. On the seventh day improvement devote more space to the particular kind of generally commences, but the disorder seems most contagious at that time. The trouble is self-limited ordinarily, so that palliative treatment is all that is required.

Horse Gossip.

It is reported that Wilton, by George Wilkes, owned at Grand Rapids, has gone lame forward.

THE Anti-Horse-Thief Association is claim ed to be stronger in Missouri than in any other State. It needs to be.

LUCY FREY, a daughter of Blue Bull, while contesting the 2:33 race at Buffalo last week, fell and broke her leg. She was a strong favorite, and was leading the field when the accident happened.

W. J. Gonnow, of Cleveland, has transfer ed his entry for the \$10,000 race at Hartford to John Shepard, of Boston, who will name Mill Boy. Mr. Gordon was expected to name Guy, but Guy has proved such a conundrum

MESSRS. GALBRAITH BROS., of Janevsille Wisconsin, have just received their fifth shipment of Clydesdale and English Shire horses for this season. Their next is now on the water, and will reach there this week. All are of the finest quality and breeding to be found in Great Britian.

NELLIE G. is another nut for those who ob ject to thoroughbred blood in the trotter to crack. Her sire was Brentham, by Lex-loci. by Lexington, by Boston, by Timoleon, by Sir Archy, by imp. Diomed. The dam of Lexloci was by imp. Glencoe. Nelly trotted a heat in 2:20 at the Detroit meeting.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S breeding has been in quired for. His sire was Western Fearnaught 941, now owned at Oxford, in this State; he by Russell's Fearnaught 132, and he by Young Morrill 118. Prince Arthur's dam was Goldsmith's Abdallah, he by Volunteer, out of Martha by Old Abdallah. He is strongly bred in Morgan blood.

An Eastern paper says: "Little Mac, the pacer, which beat Gossip Jr., Richball and Dan D. at Detroit, getting a record of 2:13%, is claimed to be nearly thoroughbred. His sire is said to have been a running horse, as was also the sire of his dam." There are all sorts of claims made regarding the breeding of Little Mac, but up to date there is nothing authentic known.

MINKS-"See here, Binks, you must be getting crazy. I hear you backed your old nag against Lightning last week." Binks-"I did." "You might have known you'd lose Lightning is the fastest horse in seven coun ties, and yours can't go a mile in four min utes." "That is all right, but I know Light ning's driver, and my old nag would have wor so t of an accident?" "Lightning's reins broke."-Omaha World.

SAYS the P'anter and Stockman: "It is no the shoes that injure the horses but the way they are put on. A shoe should be fitted to the foot of the horse, but quite often the rule is the other way, and the hoof is cut down and rasped to fit the shoe. Shoes are too short or too narrow, and on this account the weight is not placed under the outside or shell of the foot, where it should be. A whole stable of horses of great value at Cedar Rapids Iowa, were all getting lame, because they were workman." This over-nice blacksmith ha kept cutting away the heels and frogs until each horse had become tender-footed, and oils had been applied to the hoofs to soften them. All the horses wanted were hoofs Farmers make corns in their horses' feet very often by allowing the shoes to remain on to ong, or until the foot grows to the outside of them, bringing the weight of the body right

WHILE at the farm of Mr. Henry Brooks. near Wixom, Oakland County, he led out a cwo-year-old stallion for inspection. This stallion is by Goldenbow 2436, by Satellite.

on the sole."

very carefully, until they are brought to a | (Blumberg's,) he by Young Sleepy Davy, and out of Betsy by Andrew Jackson 4. Black Bashaw, or as he was known in Michigan Blumberg's Bashaw, was the size of Cozette and sired some fine horses while owned in thi tate. This two-year-old is a dark brown in elor, with black points, stands about 15.3, and weighs 1,040 pounds. His limbs are clean nard and well corded, his loin and quarter small neat head, a little thick in the throttle good shoulders, well laid back, and his gener al appearance blood-like and stylish. This colt is likely to prove a valuable one, and his breeding and make-up should make him a fine stock horse. Our friend Henry should feel proud of that colt.

Che Farm

Sheep Husbandry in Australia

The Sydney Journal says: It is not the

first time that sheep have been sold for 12

cents a head; but never before in all the

varied history of the colony were sacrifices

of the kind made under such depressing circumstances as exist at this time. There have been occasions when the main value of sheep was the tallow in their carcasses and immense mobs have been sold, in year gone past, for conversion in the boiling down pot. The tallow was the profit of their boiler down; the pelts paid for driving, slaughtering and the purchase price. But even the boiling-down value is not in the animals which no small number of sheep owners would be glad to be quit of just now. The sheep are poor in condition, and their owners see every prospect of a terribly hard winter, following three or more predecessors, each of which was worse than the former. It is no mere figure of speech now to say that immense stretches of country, not pastoral country only, but farming country as well, are as bare as the wheel tracks that meander through them. There are those who believe, or affect to believe, that this deplorable state of things is due to careless ness, want of skill; overstocking, or some other deficiency of management on the part of stock owners; but, like many other important factors in existence, there is but a modicum of fact in such charges. The careful, the painstaking, and the skillful are suffering equally with the others from the distressing visitation all the colonies are afflicted with, and New South Wales by no means the least. When rain does not fall during the season of growth, cultivated land suffers equally with that under indigenous pasture. Nor are the effects of prolonged drought the only difficulties in the way of the producers of the country at this time. The wretched state of the wool market is only a lesser evil. But it is ruinous none the less, for the hope which buoyed many that the bottom was touched during the sales at the end of last year has to be abandoned. The values of wool are still downward. How much lower they may go is be yond calculation by the most shrewd amongst us. What the end is to be no man can tell

Oats for Fodder

The Elmira Husbandman reports a discussion at the meeting of the Farmers' Club at that place, at which some interesting statements were made on the subject of raising oats for green and dry fodder. The practice of a man in Massachusetts was cited, who sowed oats after other spring work was done, or after corn planting. It was cat for soiling or for winter fodder. Mr. Owen, of Elmira, sowed oats for a similar purpose two years ago, and cut ten large green loads on a piece of ground that gave him but three loads of corn fodder the pre vious season. Feeding it to cows, it increased the flow of milk. He cuts the oats after heading out, but before the grain is

completely filled. The inquiry was made if any farmer had successfully seeded to grass with oats. members answered in the affin one of whom had given a good top-dressing with manure, and to which his success was attributed. Another had a perfect catch of grass with heavy oats, but he used manure freely, first on the surface before plowing, and as much as he could plow in, and again after plowing a second free application. It is proper to state that a good growth of young grass with oats without a top-dressing of manure is a rare occurrence, although with a light sowing of oats, or with not over a bushel to the acre, partial success is often the result. In our own experience, oats are very uncertain for seeding, barley and wheat better, and winter rye the best of any accompanying grain crop, while by sowing the grass seed alone, on clean, well prepared soil, a gain of half a year in advance is

Sampling Fertilizers.

secured.

The July bulletin of the Connecticut Experimental Station contains directions for sampling commercial fertilizers for the purpose of analysis. It is well known that a small sample of any fertilizer, unless taken with care, may greatly misrepresent the actual average character of the article. To enable analysts to obtain the most exact results, the following directions are given:

Provide a teacup, some large papers, and for each sample a glass fruit can or tin box holding about one quart that, can be tightly

closed, all to be clean and dry. Open at least three full and unbroken packages, or if there are more than thirty, very tenth package, and mix well together the contents of each for a foot in depth. take out two cupfuls from different parts of the mixed portions of each package, pour them (six in all) one over another upon a paper, intermix thoroughly but quickly to avoid gain or loss of moisture, fill the can or box from this mixture, close tightly, fix securely on the outside of the can a label with some distinguishing letter or mark (which is to be copied in the "description of sample" as sampler's mark), and sent prepaid to the Agricultural Experiment

tation, New Haven, Conn. If convenient, weigh separately at least three packages and enter these actual weights in the "description of sample." its description filled out completely before

beginning to sample another fertilizer. In case of a fine, uniform and moist or pherentarticle, a butter-tryer or a tin-tube, like a dipper handle, put well down into the packages in several places, will give a fair sample with great ease.

bone, there is liable to be a separation o coarse and fine parts on handling. Meist articles put up in bags or common barrels may become dry on the outside. It is in these cases absolutely necessary to mix thoroughly the coarse and fine, the dry and the moist portions before sampling.

The quantity sent should not be te-

When the material is fine and uniform, a pint is enough, but otherwise and especially in the case of ground bone, which must be mechanically analyzed. the sample should not be less than one quart. It is important that samples for analysis should be taken at the time when the fer tilizer'is purchased, and immediately dispatched to the station. Moist fish, blood or cotton seed meal will soon decompose and lose ammonia if bottled and kept in a warm place. Superphosphates containing much erganic nitrogen will suffer reversion of their soluble phesphoric acid under similar circumstances. Most of the moist fertilizers will lose water unless tightly bottled, but some of the grades of potash salts will gather moisture from the air and become a slumpy mass if not thoroughly protected.

Ohio Quarantine Proclamation.

Whereas, the following communication has been received from the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners: "To his Excellency, Joseph B. Foraker, Govern

SIR: WHEREAS, There is danger of the introduction of Texas fever into the State of Ohio, by the unrestricted importation of cattle which have been wintered south of Kan-

We would respectfully request you to issue your proclamation against such importation, between the first of May and the first of November, except under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of Live ssioners for the State of Ohio

By order of the Board. D. N. KINSMAN, Secretary. Now, therefore, I, Joseph B. Foraker. Governor of the State of Ohio, in compliance with the foregoing request, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby forbid the importation into this State, be tween the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, of all cattle which have been wintered south of the States of Missouri and Kansas, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Live Stock Commissioners In testimony whereof, I have hereunte subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Columbus, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the one hundred and eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, Governor.

Agricultural Items

THE first bale of hops was shipped by Jas F. Clark from Cooperstown, N. Y., two weeks ago. It was sold to a New York brewery at fifty cents per pound.

ENGLISH breeders of goats have found it ecessary to follow the fashion and establish a herd book and breeders' society. Whether eligibility to record depends upon adaptability to dispose of tin cans and old hoop skirts or not, we are not informed.

FARMERS at Freeport, Ill., state that th otatoes are being destroyed by a big black bug that is even more dangerous and destructive than the common striped bug. They are about a quarter of an inch long, and have done considerable damage.

In is said that while pea meal is a great outter-producing food, it is very dangerous to eed it in large quantities. It is much worse ven than finely-ground corn meal for forming into balls in the stomach. The most safe way to feed it is to mix it well with coarse feed or chaff, and accompany it with plenty of oil meal, new process.

in which fertilization can be so promoted as by dairy farming. Butter takes nothing from the soil that affects its fertilization in times as much nutriment can be secured by converting the waste products of the earth into milk as can be gained by putting it into beef, mutton or pork.

THE American Dairyman says that the dairyman who buys a big cow with a view of selling her carcass for beef when through with her in the dairy, has been aptly likene to the man who bought an engine several times too large for the work he had to do, with a view to selling it for more as old iro when worn out.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema declares hop lice can be destroyed by the ap plication of soap-suds, he having found it ef fectual in his practice. The greatest difficulty s in the application; the spray must be applied directly under the vine to strike the un der part of the leaves, where the lice congre gate. The spray should be applied with as much force as possible, and in ample quantity.

SAYS a correspondent of the Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer: Last fall I saw in a farm paper that clover hay was good for hogs. I have lived to be 68 years old, and never say foddering hogs advocated before, nor did I ever see a farmer with his fork full of hay feeding his hogs, in my life, until this winter I now feed hay to my hogs every day, with most pleasing results. I confess I am not too old to learn yet.

EDWARD BURNETT, of Southboro, in a recent communication to the Country Gentleman says: "To get the best butter, good feed, including clover hay, good dairy cows, skill and cleanliness, are more important than any of the different methods of separating cream from the milk, either the shallow setting, deep setting, or the centrifugal machine. Few farmers in this country who supply milk to their contractors or direct to city customer realize the importance of instantly removing the animal heat, dropping it below 60 degrees In warm weather this alone will insure suc cess.'

THE American Cultivator says: The per sistent fight made by boys and men agains the bumble bee is greatly reducing their num When a sample has been taken it should ber, and not altogether to the farmer's ad always be bottled, labeled, and the form for vantage. Unpleasant a customer as the bumhle bee is to deal with, he serves a purpose is the economy of nature that cannot be dis pensed with. Red clover seeds less perfectly than it did when fertilized by the visits of the bumble bee in search of honey. In Australia when red clover was introduced it would not seed, and this was remedied by introducing the bumble bee to fertilize it.

Meritorious Varieties of Wheat. Among the almost innumerable varieties wheat, C. S. Plumb, of the N. Y. Exeriment Station, refers to the following as having been found especially meritorious:

Mediterranean Hybrid-Avigorous grower, with very erect habit; paniele bronze bearded and very compact, though short, averaging about two and a half inches long; grain plump, short, amber color and fairly heavy. This variety is becoming quite popular.

Nigger-A vigorous grower, producing long, loose, white, bearded panicles, averaging three inches in length. The grains are dark amber in color, heavier than medium, being large and long-a standard variety in some parts of the west.

Wayne County Select-This variety has nade with us an extra fine growth in the field, the plants being of superior character. Panicles bearded, white, very compact and short; grain white, of medium size and plump. This variety is but little known, and of its past history I know nothing. Should any reader know of its origin, I hould be glad to learn the same.

Clawson-One of our best known wheats. It is vigorous and productive. Panicles beardless, bronze, and as a rule rather loose. Grains white or mottled amber, of medium size and plump.

Landreth-One of the more recent and best candidates for public favor. Panicles white, beardless, having a loose tendency grain white or slightly amber color, of medium size and plump. This variety has a very erect growth, much more so than any other that is at present prominent before the public, excepting Martin's Amber, which it much resembles in almost all respects, and one is about as meritorious as the other.

Washington Glass-This variety is synonymous with the Surprise, which was sent out several years ago. It is a white, beardless wheat of great excellence. The panicle is compact, and the spikelets produce more grains than the average wheat often yielding four. The grain is light amber, very large and plump. I am sure more farmers could grow this wheat with

Che Poultry Pard.

Wheeler's Roup Cure.

Of all the remedies we have published as cures for roup, says the Poultry Keeper, that of Mr. H. C. Wheeler seems to receive the majority of votes. The roup is very difficult to cure, and one is lucky to save his birds after it becomes epidemic. The remedy, as given by Mr. Wheeler, is as fol-

"Bromo-chloralum, diluted one-half and injected up the nostrils with a small glass eye syringe. Bathe the head and step up all cracks near the place where the fo places its head nights. No need to separate your fowls under this treatment. Als grease the head and throat with an eintnent composed of equal parts lard, kerosene oil and turpentine once slightly, no more For rattles and canker throat and mouth use one ounce chlorate of potash in a pin bottle; sixty drops tineture of iron and drops carbolic acid. Fill with water and give one-half teaspoonful night and morn

Whitewash in the Poultry House. The Poultry Monthly says: "One of the very cheanest and most effective means of keeping vermin out of the del-house and keeping it clean and neat, is the use of whitewash. It is well to have the poultryhouse constructed with all the fixture movable, so that they may be taken apart and the whitewash brush have an oppor tunity to do its work.

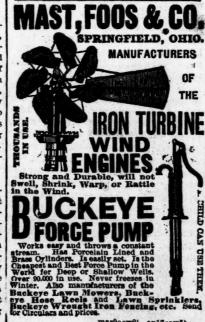
"Nest boxes should be made in som way so that they may be removed and white washed inside and out. The perches should rest in their notches in such a manner that they may be removed during the whitewash ing process. Perches may be whitewashed or thoroughly saturated with kerosene oil. the way that wheat and other crops do. Four The point where the perches rest in the notches should receive especial attention. "In applying whitewash, the brush should be struck with force, while dripping

with the whitewash, into every nook and corner. Where the vermin are numerous the wash must be of such a consistency that the particles of lime can have access to the bottom of every crack and crevice. One little spot, if no larger that a pea, uncover ed with whitewash may contain enough of the minute parasites to form a large colony.'

Ir you do not possess that desirable breed of hens that lay all winter, now is the time to begin to pack eggs for the winter supply. Gather them every day, and pack none that you are not absolutely sure are perfectly fresh. We have found salt the best packing material, and the eggs should be "laid down" the day they are gathered. Keep the egg box in a dry, cool place, where the salt will not gather dampness.

HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure. 25, 50c., \$1. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 250 DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c

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Forticultural.

Ripening of Fruit.

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Before a recent session of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the venerable pomologist, Marshall P. Wilder, gave a very valuable paper on the above subject, concluding it with the following statements:

The conditions of success may be briefly stated as follows: The perfect control of temperature, light and moisture. All experience shows that these conditions must be complied with or success cannot be attained; hence these apartments must be cool, and constructed so as to exclude at pleasure the external atmosphere, which starts fermentation. After many years of experience, both with and without ice, I have adopted a house built in a cool, shady aspect, with the door on the north, and with a thoroughly drained and cemented cellar. with small, double windows, which may be opened or closed at pleasure. In this way I am enabled to keep my late fall and winter pears until February or March in good. condition. Apples may be kent at a lower temperature than pears-say 34 degrees to

In a fruit room of this kind, Mr. John J Thomas writes me, that by admitting air on cold nights, and closing the entrances when the air is warm, he has had sound Lawrence pears in March, and Josephine of Maline n April, and Baldwin apples in June.

My late fall and winter fruits, intended for long keeping, are allowed to remain on the trees until frost is apprehended. They are then gathered with great care, into bushel boxes, and placed on the north side of my fruit house in tiers of boxes six or seven feet high, and covered with boards, where they are kept until the ground begins to freeze. They are then removed to the cellar, piled up in the same manner, with thin strips of boards or shingles between the boxes, until wanted for use, when the boxes are looked over and the most mature are from time to time taken out. In this way I keep pears until March or April in perfect condition.

In regard to the use of ice. I would say that where fruits are kept for some months under its influence at a low temperature they seem to lose much of their flavor; the cellular tissue also seems to have become dry, and to have lost its vitality or power to resume the ripening process. Experience proves that, for the common varieties of the pear, about forty degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature best suited to hold this process in equilibrium. The proper maturing of fruit thus preserved demands skill and science. Different varieties require different degrees of moisture and heat, according to the firmness of the skin and the texture of the flesh. Thus some varieties of the pear will ripen at a low temperature and in a comparative dry atmosphere, while others are improved by a warm and humid air. Some varieties of the pear ripening with difficulty, and formerly esteemed only second rate, are now pronounced of excellent quality because the art of maturing them is better understood. Great improvement has been made in the handling, packing and preservation of fruits, so that they are delivered in perfect condition from distant per pound until the month of May.

Keeping Grapes for Winter. It is not generally understood that there is as much difference in grapes, with respect to their keeping qualities, as there is with is there in many a natural taste for this, to their keeping qualities, as there is with is there in many a natural taste for this, it shade the fruit on the other vines. I find any other fruit. No one would expect to but it may be acquired and cultivated by all it unnecessary to do any summer tying, and observed that there is more rot on the keep "early harvest" apples or "Bartlett" most all. Books of reference and of guid- do very little summer pruning, but usually lower wires of the trellis than on the upper some varieties of grapes. The Concord, for instance, cannot be made to keep long after it is ripe. With other varieties it is different. There are some localities where the grand old Catawba can be grown with success, and where this is the case it would be difficult to find one with better keeping qualities. The Isabella has fair keeping qualities also. But better than either are the Ionia and Diana. Where either of these can be grown with success, there is no difficulty in keeping them until the holidays or later. The best mode of keeping them is to first allow them to wilta little, and which is done by picking them when fully ripe and placing the clusters in shallow trays in an airy room; allow them to remain a week or so to "cure." This curing is merely a sort | pliances. Boundless is the field and manyof wilting, by which the skin becomes toughened so that it will not break in packing. The clusters after being thus "cured" are placed in boxes of from three to five and an abiding joy, so do many find the pourds each. In packing them in, the box same in botanical pursuits. The occupation is 4rst turned upside down, the bottom (now | does not pall, nor does it disappoint, for, as the top) is removed, the larger clusters then iaid carefully in and the smaller bunches packed in upon them in such a way that it will require a slight pressure to replace the bottom (now the top) to its former position, when it is to be nailed down. The pressure is such that when the top of the box is opened the grapes next to it will be found somewhat flattened, and is the more necessary to prevent the grapes from shaking about and bruising in the event of their being removed from one place to another, and which can only be done after the skin has been toughened by proper curing. Packed in

Early Pears.

beneath them. - Baltimore Sun.

this way, many tons of the varieties named

reach the New York market in excellent

condition for the holidays. New varieties

of grapes have been recently introduced, but

of their keeping qualities we have yet to

learn. With the Concord and its related

varieties the skin is too tender to admit of

them being kept long, nor does it seem to

toughen so well under the above process

Still, for home use, their season may be con-

siderably prolonged by placing the thorough

ly ripened clusters in boxes, with the leaves

of the vine carefully placed in among and

It is hardly necessary to remind any one of the superior quality of early pears gathered a week before maturity and ripened in the house. Those who have never observed this advantage, however, may easily satisfy themselves and learn a valuable lesson, by picking a few at intervals from a week or two to two or three days before full maturity, marking the dates, and observing their quality when soft, with a few gathered

from the tree when fully ripe. The best standing of the business in its various detime may be thus definitely ascertained. The rule among pear-growers is to gather the crop when, by lifting the hanging specimens in an upright position, they readily separate or crack off from the tree. Select the largest and ripest first, which will leave the smaller and greener room to grow, increase, and develop into later and larger ones .- Country Gentleman.

Laying Down Peach Trees. The matter of growing fruit, too tender without protection to endure the severe winters in the northern parts of this country, seems to be once more attracting attention. Several years ago, the practice was discuss ed in Downing's Horticulturist, particular ly as to figs and peaches. It is quite cer tain that if fruits for home consumption car be grown, they will always be superior to those which have ripened on the train, be they packed ever so carefully. The following is taken from a Minnesota correspondent of the Horticultural Art Journal: Of course we have to cover the trees in winter, but just how we do it is the point of greatest interest to those in a cold climate who would like to growthis luxury. In the first place, we set the tree with the intent of laying it down with the least damage to the roots. We dig the hole the proper size and depth that the roots require; then make a compact cone of dirtacross the center in the direction that the tree is wanted to be laid down, divide the roots as near as can be done in two equal parts and straddle them across the cone, keeping each side parcel of roots compact, and then fill in and pack the dirt as in planting any tree. When you come to lay down in the fall, dig down on the side you want it to turn to, and it will drop over as if on a hinge; put the dirt back around the roots, and over that put a good layer of forest leaves or stable litter, and cover that and the entire top with hav eight to twelve inches deep, and something to keep it there. Put no dirt on the top of the tree, and it is best to sprinkle a little litter. say one inch of hay or leaves where the ton it to lie, to keep it from direct contact with as soon as all danger of hard freezing is over and the frost all out of the ground; we then remove the dirt and straighten the tree up and again pack the soil around the roots, taking care to cut off all roots that start out in the direction of the cone. Keep the roots to each side and dig a little deeper in laying down, so as not to strain or hurt the bark on large roots. Never lay them down until after hard frosts, and remove all leaves, if any remain when put down. The above is our process in full, and by it we grow as fine peaches as are grown in the south. A good peach, ripened on the tree, is a healthful luxury, that all owners of land can enjoy, with care at proper time."

Botany as a Study.

All our scientific teachers, from Professor Huxley all round, insist on the value and necessity of the study of things as opposed to that of mere words, or the exclusive exercise of purely mental processes. For this purpose a country life affords great scope, and to mention only one such study it may be asked, Can anything be more attractive or more easily pursued than the study of places, every class of fruit having its suit- botany? To those devoted to it every weed by means of staples to each row of posts, able style of package. So well is the art, has the value of a flower. A herbarium may of keeping grapes now understood that we be formed or not as desired. The preservahave them in our markets in such fine order tion of the complete flora of one's neighboras to command from fifteen to twenty cents | hood is an interesting work, and demands neatness of manipulation in the preparation of the specimens and their arrangement on the paper. But the acquisition of scientific knowledge regarding growing plants will prove even more pleasant work. Not only are so numerous and can be so easily heard of that even a short list of them need not be given here. Of course the rudiments of the cience must be learned from them, but teachers always give the advice, "Use books as little as possible; rather exercise your powers of observation and comparison.' By carefully pulling flowers to pieces and noting their parts and numbers of organs more will be learned than from any description or drawing, and it will be of higher value. Then there are the differences and resemblances between the various plants to be observed: their classification into genera and families: their physiology or living functions and their chemical composition. all to be studied by the aid of various apsided is the study, and where there is a true love of nature it can be made a daily pleasure. As many find in landscape art a pure the poet says: " Nature never yet betrayed the heart that loved her."

Pears for the Market. In reply to an inquiry from a subscriber, as to the varieties of market pears best suited to the latitude of Northern Ohio, J. J. Thomas says, in the Country Gentleman: "A planter in Northern Ohio writes to us for information on market pears. He has set out 2,000 trees, and intends adding 3,000 more. The varieties which he has already selected are Anjou, Angouleme, Louise Bonne, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett and Vicar. He wishes to add six more, of large autumn sorts, suitable for dwarfs. For setting out largely, we would be inclined to reduce rather than augment the list. The two best growers on quinces he has already named-Angouleme and Louise Bonne or Jersey. Anjou and Vicar also succeed well, but Flemish Beau ty, Bartlett and Lawrence are more doubtful as dwarfs. Vicar is rejected by many on account of its poor quality.

"We would not advise extensive planting of any sorts until their fitness for any locality has been well tested. Some of those which are most uniformly successful fail in certain places. At the west generally, success in raising pears for market is an exception to the rule. Mostly they prove failures, and planting pear trees there is to be recommended only on a moderate scale and for home use, until by thorough trial any sorts seem to warrant it. In no case, and in no locality, would we advise setting large orchards of pear trees without thorough experience and a thorough acquaintance with all the requirements for a thorough under- wounding of his trees, and the further de- ing "Blacks." The people are beginning t

tails.

" Among the market sorts which our correspondent has not named, and which may be planted on a moderate scale for trial, are the following: Clairgeau, a large and handsome late autumn and early winter variety. which, although not of the highest quality sells readily at as good prices as any sort The quality is usually poor in fruit grown on young trees, but it improves after several years. The large size, smooth exterior, and brilliant red cheek, gave the Clairgeau s higher price last autumn in some eastern cities, than other less showy sorts of higher excellence. The Howell is gaining favor as a market pear-good in quality, always fair, and an early and heavy bearer. The Bosc (not succeeding on quince) was regarded by Charles Downing as the finest of all pears. The Boussock is a free grower, succeeds admirably on quince, the tree is very hardy, and a great bearer of large, smooth, handsome fruit of moderate quality. The Goodale is fair, but rather deficient in flavor. The Sheldon, when at its best, is scarcely equaled in delicious quality, but it does not sell well. Superfine is a large, excellent pear; a fine grower on the quince. Columbia and Diel are both large and good pears in late autumn and early winter. Rutter is regarded by some cultivators as a profitable market sort. If the red cheek of the Clairgeau could be placed on the Anjou, it would stand far above all others for market. In localities where pears succeed, there is no doubt that some of ten sorts which we have named above, together with the eight mentioned by our correspondent, would prove valuable after giving them a fair trial; but it would be rather hazardous to set them out by the thousand before their fitness for the particular locality is determined, either on the owner's grounds, or on those of any of his neighbors."

Grape Culture.

The garden committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society submit the following report from Samuel Hartwell of Lincoln, concerning his experience in grape culture. the bare ground. We uncover in the spring Mr. Hartwell wanted an early grape, his theory being that it can be marketed quickly and gotten out of the way without handling more than once.

"The vineyard of Moore's Early grape vines offered by me for your inspection and the society's prize, was planted in the spring of 1881, the vines being then two years old and set in rows nine feet apart and eight feet apart in the row. The location of the vineyard is on high, warm land, naturally well drained. The soil is a gravelly loam with numerous large stones both above and below the surface. It inclines slightly to the eastward.

"For the past three years no other crop has been raised on the ground, and no manure has been applied except about five bar rels of ground bone and muriate of potash two parts of the former to one of the latter. mixed and applied broadcast each year. The first two years the vines were tied to stakes, and two buds allowed to grow. In the spring of 1883 trellises were built by the setting of locust posts at each end of each row, also along the rows, leaving the vines in each space between the posts. Four strands of No. 14 wire were stretched and fastened the upper wire being about five feet from the ground. The end posts were braced to keep the wire straight

"To these wires the arms of the vines from four to six in number, each from three to four feet long, are tied, care being taken to distribute the arms as evenly as possible over the wires. I very seldom tie to the upper wire, as I prefer to have the foliage on it shade the fruit on the other vines. I find between the rows, so that the rows will look tidy, and leave the space clear for cultivation, which latter is kept up with the cultivator and hoe until August, or as long as the weeds continue to grow.

"The vines have fruited three years. In fruit, in 1884 about 5,500, and in 1885 they produced about 9.000. I have always begun to pick for market from the 5th to the 10th of ripe enough to pick clean. I prune the vines in November and December, leaving from four to six arms of strong new wood three or four feet long, as near the roots as convenient. I tie these arms to the wire in mild days in winter or in early spring. By the above method I find most of the work can be done at the time of year when I have most

The Need of Horticultural Knowledge. We make the following extract from the address of Hon. M. R. Newman, late president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, read before the Society in June last. and published in the Kansas Farmer: .

"To secure the most satisfactory results from our deliberations it is indispensably requisite that we more thoroughly qualify ourselves for the discussion of the various subjects connected with horticultural progress by a close and more general study of the scientific elements necessarily involved A man might as well undertake to read the mysteries of the starry heavens, without instructions in the principles of astronomy as to try to discuss all the questions arising in horticultural pursuits, while ignorant of the elements of agricultural chemistry and vegetable physiology. True, the man who is not a scientist may learn, and learn well, the routine operations of practical horticul ture, and achieve satisfactory success thereby; but when his mind is led to the investi. ration of the reasons of unexpected success es or failures, or of the many interesting phenomena so frequently attracting atten tion in horticultural work, he meets with difficulties which can only be surmounted by scientific explanation. For instance, a man of no scientific knowledge, while plowing in his young orchard, carelessly wounds with his whiffletrees a portion of the trees. The next year he observes that the trees thus injured blossom and bear fruit, while the others simply continue their wood growth. His simple inference would be that a like treatment of all the trees would be attended with like results; the plan is adopted, and general fruitfulness the next year verifies his predictions. But sooner or later he is confronted with the astounding fact that the bilitation resulting from their premature chard, and that the trees have become wholly worthless at the age at which they would naturally have been just entering their prime

"This simply illustrates the effect of the too common barbarism of boring holes ordriving rusty spikes into the bodies of young trees to hasten a premature productiveness. Vegetable biology clearly explains that whatever checks exuberant growth has a tendency to promote fructification. But the experiment is carried far enough when we dig a trench, in early summer, around the tree, of a radius fully equal to the expansion of its limbs, cutting off all the rootlets extending so far out, and thus doing little ma- of water so as to keep off the ants. Frogs terial injury to the vitality of the tree. Yet and birds also destroy large numbers of bees, such varieties as the Northern Spy, Pryor's Red, and the like, which too provokingly delay their period of bearing. All of the earlier bearing varieties had better be left till nature has fully prepared them for the debilitating strain of crop-production. Science and observation alike teach that in the long run this is the better course."

WE have great faith, says the Grape Grower, of Charlottesville, Va., in the bag ging system. Our grape-growers should give it a thorough trial this year. It is stat ed by those who have tried it in other sections that grapes in bags will keep from four to six weeks longer than those without bags. Two-pound manilla bags, which can be bought very cheap in quantity, are put over the bunches and fastened to the vine with pins. The time which this operation requires is well employed. The grapes can be left on the vine until severe freezing Bags must be adjusted early after blooming or the good results are endangered.

Horticultural Notes

THE Orange County, (N. Y.) Farmer wants omebody to turn their attention to the production of a new and better early harvest apple. The "Sweet Bough" and "Sour Bough" are rarely to be found in market, the summer pippin fails to "show up," and the 'great want of the times" is a new and firstclass market apple.

THE Country Gentleman reminds us that nauy new excrescences on plum trees make their appearance about midsummer. The trees should be often examined and these new knots cut off. Prompt excision will keep the trees clear of them. By allowing them to remain a long time, they increase in size and number, and commonly destroy the trees. The wounds may be covered with coal tar, carbolic acid, kerosene or chloride of lime.

MR. EMIL BAUR shipped his first 15 baskets of pears to East Saginaw on the 16th ult. They were of the Doyenne 'Ete variety. Mr. Baur reports his trees all well loaded with pears. He grows them in a pyramid shape so that the branches do not require props, the upper branches resting on the lower. This rear the lower branches touch the ground. Pears are evidently a favorite fruit with him. as he says he finds they appreciate whatever is done for them and are long lived. In Germany pear trees have been known to live 100 years .- Ann Arbor Argus.

At the late meeting of the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, a member showed a cane on which were two bunches of grapes; one had been sacked and the other not. On removing the sack of the pressure or the ompany, that bunch was found to be perfect while the other unsacked bunch was badly rotted. This was a stubborn fact proving the efficiency of sacking and was an object lesson of value. The subject of sacking was quite fully discussed, and the opinion prevailed that the vines must be trimmed and well cultivated to make the expense of sackand thinks we must train the vines high. This, outside of sacking, is the preventive. The sack must be put on before the rot starts, or it will do no good.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman thinks one reason why orchard trees, especially Baldwins and R. I. Greenings, do not 1883 they produced about 1,000 pounds of prove hardy, is owing to the style of trimming. He mentions an instance in which this cause very manifestly operated to that effect, saying: "Trimming was done by leaving three September. At the latter date the fruit is or four main branches to grow out from the body of the tree at the same height from the ground; these in turn were trimmed bare of all growth for two or three feet from the body, thus making a very open head admitting sun and air, as the owner said. The onsequence was, that a few hot days early in the spring started the sap, the heat of the sun's rays falling directly upon the smoot bark of these main branches, no small limbs or branches to intervene, and thus partly break the force of the sun's rays; hot days were followed by cold nights, freezing th The limbs at these exposed places would turn black and quickly decay. Three years ago I set out a young orchard of 485 apple trees, 400 of them R. I. Greenings. All the rimming I do is to cut back about half of the previous season's growth. I de not cut away from the inside at all. So far I am very muc pleased with their growth and shape of head, which is plenty open enough."

Apiarian.

Bee-Keeping in Jamaica. Bee-keeping in Jamaica is carried on in very primitive fashion. Wax is more sought after than honey, and large quantities of it are shipped to Eugland. Numbers of bees are kept by the black people. I visited one apiary, owned by a "black," and spent some time examining his bees. The apiary was situated among the mountains about 2,300 feet above the sea. His hives consisted of soap-boxes, turned upside down and resting on four stones, one at each corner. These stones raised the hive four or five inches off the ground, leaving the bottom of the hive entirely open, and in some cases the combs were hanging below the bottoms of the hives and almost touching the ground. One part of each hive would be filled with cobwebs. etc., and the other part occupied by the bees. To get the bees out of the hive when taking the wax and honey, he kindled a little fire near the hive, allowing the smoke to ascend into the hive until the bees were quiet ed, when he shook them on the ground and placed another box over them. He extracted the honey from the combs by cutting them up fine and straining. There are not many Italians kept in the "Island," most of the bees be

use the frame hives, but most prefer the how production of crops of fruit, have destroyed hives. The yield of honey per hive is not the constitutional vigor of his entire or- as great as might be expected. The blossoms of the logwood, acacia, and other trees yield considerable honey. The honey is mostly of good quality, but some kinds are dark colored and bitter. The season for honey gather ing is almost the reverse of what it is in Canada. The bees suffer a good deal from drought at times, but I am told the "Italians" are less affected by it than the blacks." The wax moth is very troublesome. The red ants are also a great pest to the bee-keeper, entering the hives, destroying the bees, and devouring the honey. In some places the hives are placed on stands about four feet high with the legs standing in pans even this experiment should be limited to and a great many are drowned in the molasses troughs in times of drought. The swarms that go off to the woods, and there are many of them, sometimes build their combs beneath the horizontal branches of trees, much as the Apis Dorsata is said to do .- Canadian Bee Journal.

Bees, Fruit and Poultry.

The following thoughts from an exchange have some sound sense in them. These several industries fit well in together and while each may be a benefit to the other, neither one to a great extent conflicts with the other: It seems unwise that all fruit growers do

the fruit is produced afford ample pasturage for the bees, and the insects save what would room of consequence on the surface of the ground. Their work is literally in the air, where they do not come in conflict with anything else. The proper method of fruit growing is to utilize the orchards for all they wil produce. Bees are necessary to orchards in some respects, but as they are capable of rewarding their keeper without entailing upon him the necessity of procuring material from which to produce honey they always insure a profit. There are those who maintain that there is but little profit to be obtained from bees, but profit means that which is over and in excess of the total cost, and whether it be great or small it is so much gained and saved. The fruit grower has some advantages for keeping bees. He naturally is compelled to provide feeding material for insects, and if he does not realize the honey given by his trees he allows himself to be de prived of so much that is just as salable as the fruit, and which is produced at less expense, not so perishable, and more easily shipped. We might extend the field of oper. ations and claim that trees, bees and poultry could together occupy the sameland, but until the fruit grower realizes that he should keep bees, and is willing to give the colonies his attention (which is not necessarily great), he should not undertake the other. Success means to utilize all the available space and to leave no stone unturned in order to accomplish all the ends desired Honey is a valuable commercial product, and the demand is annually increased.

L. SPENCER, of Wixom, from his sixteen swarms of Italian bees now numbers forty, and has taken from the hives 400 lbs. of comb honey.

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I used two-thirds of a package of Prussian Heave Powders and cured a bad case of Heaves. I woi the horse all the time. I never saw a worse case of heaves.

A. RANKIN.

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se of platform 8 by 14 feet, Price \$48.50 and Mightean Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, bux, and full directions for setting up; either of these seales en be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and meschan dise, the only difference is in the platform. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in

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MICHIGAN FARMER

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS, - SUCCESSORS TO -

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 505,232 bu., against 717,728 bu., the previous week and 192,354 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Ship ments for the week were 583,848 bu. against 467,330 bu. the previous week, and 215,273 bu. corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 822,922 bu., against 788,523 last week and 348,766 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on July 31 was 34,656,964 bu. against 32,187,606 the previous week, and 38,407,948 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 2,469,358 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending July 31 were 1,444,319 bu. against 1,237,338 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 10,884,052 bu. against 5,-557,761 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1885.

The market has ruled very steady all week and at the close was in about the same po sition as the week previous, the only change being a slight advance in values. The receipts of wheat are quite heavy, and much in advance of last year. A great deal of it comes in over the Wabash railroad, and from a considerable distance. Very little new Michigan wheat has vet been marketed. but the steam threshers are at work in every direction, and more liberal receipts from this State may be looked for in the near future-provided, however, that the market warrants it. Michigan farmers are generally in a position to hold their crop for a time if indications are such as to warrant it. The crop this season is turning out well in quality, and in some localities large yields have been secured. Yesterday this market was quiet but steady at the opening, but gradually declined under unfavorable advices from other points. Chicago was weak and closed lower. New York was lower on both spot and futures. Liverpool was quiet with a poor demand. The "visible supply" increased over 2,000,000 bu, during the week, and the crop is said to be threshing out in excess of estimates. The following table exhibits the daily clos

ing prices of spot wheat from July 20th to August 9th, inclusive:

		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		White.	Red.	Red.
July	20	811/4	801/4	70%
6.6	21	811/2	80	7616
66	22	811/4	781/4	76
66	23	79	77%	76
6.6	24	7634	76	741/6
6.6	26	761/4	76%	7414
4.6	27	76%	78	741/
46	28	761/6	775%	7514
66	29	76%	771/4	75
66	30	77	78	751/2
66	31	76%	78	76
Aug.	2	7036	781/6	7614
66	8	7736	78%	76%
66	4	7714	78	75%
66	5	771/4	7814	76
44	6	7736	781/	76%
. 66	7	771/	7854	76%
6.6	9	77%	7814	761/2
Th	e following table	gives the	eclosing	prices

each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

Tuesday		781/4		80%
Wednesday	77%	781/2		
Thursday	*			
Friday	7714	78%		
Saturday				
Monday	77%	**	,	* *
For No. 2 red the	closing	prices	on	the
manious doubs sock dos	- of this	and man	1	7000

various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	
Tuesday	7814	791/2	
Wednesday	78	791/2	
Thursday	78%	791/2	100
Friday	78%	79%	
Saturday	78%	7934	
Monday	781/2	79	
. The Department of	Agrica	lture of	Tr

of Agriculture of India has issued its final report on the wheat crop of 1885-6. From it we learn that the whole area under wheat the past season is estimated to have been approximately 27,392,742 acres, with a vield of about 7,739,424 tons. equivalent to 288,938,496 bushels of 60 lbs. The 1884-5 area was estimated at 27,620,-223 acres and the outturn at 7,713,096 tons. or 287,955,584 bushels, so that the 1885-6 crop shows an increase in yield of 26,328 tons, or 982,912 bushels on an area smaller by 227,481 acres. This is somewhat remarkable, in view of the fact that the year 1884-5 was pronounced "exceptionally favorable" for wheat, while considerable injury was reported late in the last season.

India's export of wheat was unusually large last year. 39,312,969 bushels, against 29,550,741 bushels the previous year. It seems hardly probable that her exports this year will equal those of last, because prices abroad are lower than they were a year ago. and also because her granaries were doubt less drawn upon to a considerable extent last year in order to make the export noted. nearly all of which will probably be made good this year.

India's wheat crop is not enormous by any means, nor is her exportable surplus so and good to choice dairy 13@15c, with extra arily upon our own, is due to several causes, fully enforced will be a boon to consumers one of which is the extreme cheapness of its in enabling them to escape from the frauc production, and in this respect it is impossi- and trickery which had made them suspiualizing the cost of long-distance trans- one of the most important to the farming

portation and permitting the delivery of the rain to the English or European co at rates competition against which does not afford much profit. Again, owing to the de preciation of silver, the English consumer is virtually enabled to purchase Indian whea at a discount of 15@20 per cent, while he cannot do so from other wheat-producing countries. These three factors, cheapness of production, cheap freights and virtua heavy discount to the purchaser, exert potent influence against us as competitors and through their agency India's exportable surplus of less than 40,000,000 bushels ha repeatedly been used as a lever to depress

will be smaller than that of last year, owing to drouth at seed-time. Rain was anxiously looked for at last advices. The exports of wheat and flour reckoned as wheat during the fiscal year ending June 30. mounted to 94.557.149 bu., against 132,

The area sown to wheat in India this year

570,366 bu, the previous year, a decrease of 28.67 per cent. The receipts of home and foreign grown wheat in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 31 were from 1,200,000 to 1,275, 600 bu. less than the estimated consumption. For the eight weeks previous it was 139.054

estimated consumption. Quotations at Liverpool yesterday fo American wheat were as follows, per cental Winter, 6s. 6d.@6s. 8d.; spring, 6s. 6d.@6s 8d.: California, No. 1, 6s. 7d.@6s. 9d. Mar ket steady but demand poor.

quarters (8 bu. to the quarter) more than the

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 9,238 bu., against 15,950 bu, the previous week, and 3,705 bu, for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on July 31 amounted to 9,241,159 bu. against 9,449,859 bu. the previous week, and 5,758,304 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 208,-700 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 736,274 bu., against 807,543 bu, the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,756,689 bu., against 6,521,473 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 2,-109 bu, against 8.532 bu, last week and 4,-190 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885.

Rains have fallen in various parts of this State the past week, to the great benefit of the corn crop, although in some places the crop seems damaged beyond recovery. Other States have suffered severely from the same cause, and while the general tenor of reports are to the effect that the injury inflicted on the crop has not been so great as feared, it is pretty well established that it will be considerably below that of last year, with the most favorable conditions from now until it is matured; an early frost, how ever, would be very disastrous owing to the packwardness of the crop. Quotations in this market are higher than a week ago. No. 2 spot is selling at 441/2c, No. 3 at 431/2c, No. 4 at 44c, No. 2 yellow at 44%c, and No. 3 do. at 431/2@433/4c. Futures are quiet, with No. 2 for September delivery quoted at 46c. The Chicago market has been moderately active and firm during the week. Values have ruled steady, and show little change as compared with a week ago, spot No. 2 is quoted at 43%@43%c, No. 3 at 421/@42%c, No. 4 at 41@411/c, No. 2 yelow at 43% @44% c, and No. 9 do. at 43% @ 43%c. In futures August delivery is quoted at 43c, September at 441/4c, and October at 45%c. The Liverpool market is reported steady with demand showing some improvement. Quotations there are 4s. 11/4d. per cental for new mixed, 4s. 11/2d. for August, 4s. 21/4d. for September, and 4s. 3d. for Oc-

tober delivery.

The visible supply of this grain on July 31 was 1,754,774 bu., against 1,854,715 bu, the previous week, and 1,771.623 bu. August 1, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were 60,515 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 807,627 bu, against 286. 477 bu, for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows a decrease of 99, 941 bu, during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 32,408 bu., against 13,270 bu. the previous week, and 24,948 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The receipts at this point for the week were 52,-882 bu., against 29,285 bu. the previous week, and 11,406 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 8,864 bu., against 794 bu. the previous week, and 446 bu. for same week in 1885. The transactions consist largely of new oats, which are quoted higher than a week ago. New No. 2 mixed are quoted at 29c, and No. 2 white at 32c per bu. In futures August deliveries are quoted at 29c for No. 2 mixed, and September at 29%c. At Chicago oats are quiet and steady, with No. 2 mixed at 27% c for spot, 28% c for September delivery, and 29%c for October. No. 2 white spot are quoted at 30% @31c. Sales by sample range bout 1@11/2c per bu. above these figures. The New York market is quiet and steady, with mixed a little lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 42@43c; No. 3 do., 40@42c; No. 2 mixed, 37c; ungraded, 36@38c for mixed and 42@47c for white. Speculative dealings are light, and buyers are inclined to keep close up with the market and take no risks. The future of oats depends very largely upon the outcome of corn, and until that is asser-

gard oats at present prices as good property. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

tained fully it would be nonsense to predict

the course of the market. As it is, we re-

BUTTER.

The market is gradually firming up unde lighter receipts, and somewhat of a scarcity of choice table grades. Good to choice creamery now commands 17@19c per lb. large per se as to necessarily cause fluctua- quality bringing a cent more. There is no tions in the price of wheat in foreign mar- doubt the passage of the bill taxing and kets. Its great influence upon the English and regulating oleomargarine will have a bene-Continental markets primarily and second- ficial effect upon the dairy interest, and if ble for the United States to compete with clous of all butter and thus shortened its India. It is true that the cost of local trans- consumption very materially. Those who at Canandaigua, on July 24th. He had portation in India is relatively high, but, on prefer oleomargarine can still have it, and the other hand, ocean freights to the con- they will not have to pay the price of good suming countries are relatively low, thus butter for it either. We consider the bill

interest which has been passed in years. Of ourse there will be a determined fight made against its enforcement, but we hope to see all of its provisions carried out, and all transgressors have entire justice meted out to them. The Chicago market is quiet and steady, with values showing little change. Stocks of fine creamery are light, and such ommands 17@18c for round lots, and 19c ecasionally for an extra article. Fine dairy stock sells at 14@15c, ordinary at 8@13c, and packing stock at 6@7c per lb. Buyers and sellers do not agree in their views, and the former are inclined to hold off and wait for better terms. The New York market has improved during the week, and all grades of good table butter are higher. Of the market the N. Y. Daily Bulletin says:

"All really first-class table butter retains good market, the fanciest and necessarily he highest-priced goods finding quickes and closest sale. Buyers are not m a free, open manner, and contest the co with a little more spirit than usual, and thi makes the advance somewhat slow; but on the upper grades we find that whenever as it goes to a fractionally higher level. supply of State creamery pails has not in-creased to the extent predicted by some of the trade, and this is helping tubs, with me of the latter held at the of quotable valuation on pails, though gro orers handling the latter pay the usual pre mium for single package lots. Fancy West ern creamery will not exceed 19½c on oper market, though this is below the ideas of some holders. State dairy tubs and pails in fancy do very well, but faulty goods have very little chance on the general market. The Western packings are ruling about steady, and where quality has any meri owners are inclined to carry with some con fidence on the belief that the check to pro duction has been quite as serious as report

	Quotations in that market yest	erda	y were
	as follows:		
1	EASTERN STOCK.		
	Creamery, pails, fancy	21	
	Creamery, tubs, choice		4@
	Creamery, prime		4@19
	Creamery, good		4@17
	Creamery, fair		4@15
	Creamery, ordinary	11	@13
	State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy	19	@20
	State dairy half-firkin tubs, choice	18	@181/3
	State do half-firkin tubs, fine, do	16	@17
	State do half-firkin tubs, fair, do	13	@151/2
	State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	11	@12
	State dairy, Welsh, prime	17	@171/
	State dairy, Welsh, fine	15	@16
Ì	State dairy, Welsh, ordinary	10	@13
i	WESTERN STOCK.		4
ĺ	Western imitation creamery, choice.	13	@
ĺ	Western do, good to prime	11	@12
Į	Western dairy, fine	11	@12
1	Western dairy, good	10	@
ı	Western dairy, ordinary	.8	
ı	Western factory, fancy, fresh	111	4@12
ı	Western factory, choice	101	2@11
ı	Western factory, fair to good	8	@10
١	Western factory, ordinary	6	@ 7

The exports of butter from America ports for the week ending July 31 were 506,284 lbs., against 408,644 lbs. the pre vious week, and 420,684 lbs, two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1885 were 521,412 lbs.

CHEESE. The cheese markets are all quiet and steady except New York, where values have been advanced upon light receipts of fancy grades, and reports of a shrinkage being certain in the present condition of pastures. In this market quotations are unchanged and range as follows: Full cream Michigan, 81/2@9c; full cream New York, 81/2@ 9c; full cream Ohio, 8@81/2c. Skims are not inquired for. At Chicago choice full creams are quiet and unchanged, with very light arrivals. Quotations there are 7@71/3c per lb. for cheddars, 71/4@71/2 per lb. for flats (two in a box), and 81/4@81/4c for Young America. Skims are dull, and sales were made at 11/2@2c per lb. The New York market is a little stronger for finest quality, but only steady on all other grades. In its review of the market the N. Y. Daily Bullatin says:

"Cheese has presented a market barren of anything that could fairly be called a new feature. There has been a repetition of the old close and careful figuring, with slight alerations of tone as demand might happen to quicken or weaken, but on the whole the turn was toward a fractionally higher level for fancies, with many lots accepted over which the discrimination was evidently less the bulk of advantage in sellers' favor more positively marked by the fact that all second qualities could be promptly sold at a comparatively full figure, and desirable stock is again closely worked off, giving the situation, superficially at least, a steady

Quotations in that market yestere	lay wer
as follows:	**
State factory, fancy	8 @81
State factory, choice	7%@73
State factory, prime	71/2@75
State factory, good	74073
State factory, medium	634@7
State factory, fair	614@61
State factory, night skims, common	41/2@43
State factory, night skims, average	514@61
State factory, night skims, selections	61/2@7
State dead skims	3 @4
Ohio flats	41/2@7

Of the Montreal market, the Gazette says "There was a certain amount of firmnes on the Montreal cheese market, which, in iew of cost in the country, was not surpris ing, as holders were reluctant to submit to any less money than the goods could be re placed for. The demand from exporters nowever, was no better than slow, and only such lots were taken as necessity compelled In one or two cases 81/6 was paid for finest white, which warrants the extension of quo tations to that figure. The cable was un-changed at 41s and private advices were no better, which makes it evident that the in difference of shippers is not assumed, but is really the result of an absence of orders and the lack of encouraging accounts from abroad. The weather is exceptionally fine for the making and keeping of stock, and so far as can be learned there is every prospect ar as can be learned there is every prospect of a uniformly full make during August; and although the exports to date are away behind last year, it would be rash to assume that the ratio of decrease already shown will be continued. The decreased export, too, has been without apparent beneficial effect on the market, and judging by all advices received the sentiment on the other side received the sentiment on the other side favors a low range of prices. There was business done to-day at 8@8%c, and small ots of finest were picked up for less."

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 66,906 boxes against 65,084 boxes the previous week and 57,496 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending July 31 foot up 5,856,571 lbs., against 6,898,022 lbs. the previous week, and 6,419,393 lbs, two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 7,291,706 lbs. Of the exports, 2,813,100 lbs, were from Montreal

The Liverpool market is quoted steady with quotations on American cheese at 41s. 6d. per cwt., the same figures as quoted a week ago.

WE regret to learn that Mr. E. E. Shepard, President of the New York State Sheep Breeders' Association, died at his residence been a member of the above Association of a crop. Corn good except on clay lands. since its organization, and was one of the oldest breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep in the State.

WOOL.

It was firmly believed by nearly every one that the strength and activity which characterized the wool markets of the country during July would be followed by a period of duliness during August. While the sales have fallen off in amount, there is as yet no signs of either duliness or depression in the trade. On the contrary, everything in relation to the market shows that increased strength and advancing values are more probable than the reverse. When we state that Michigan wool has sold up to 35c the past week in Boston, our readers can draw their own conclusions as to the feeling which must pervade the trade. The advance in values has been caused by the result of the sales which began at Antwerp last week. where prices are reported to be fully 25 per cent higher than at the May sales held there. and showing an advance over the values obtained at the London sales. The cable also reports private sales in London at an advance of ten per cent over the prices ruling at the close of the July sales. It is not strange, therefore, that holders of wool on this side of the Atlantic should advance prices and feel greater confidence in the fu-

The sales at Boston the past weel footed up 2,164,100 lbs. of domestic and 252,000 lbs. of foreign, a total 2,356,100 lbs. against 3,114,000 the previous week. Among the sales in that market were Michigan X (choice) at 35c, and ordinary at 311/4; Ohio X at 32@35c; delaine at 37c; unmerchanta ble at 23@25c: California spring at 23@25c; Australian at 371/@38c.

The Boston Journal of Friday says of

"There should be no hesitation on the par of manufacturers, as wool is as low now a St. Louis and Chicago markets are slightly easier, but this is nothing more than wa expected. A considerable concession could place at all interior points and still wool could not be bought to realize a profi here. The prospects of the trade are cer tainly very encouraging. Manufacture goods, too, are doing better, and several of our largest mills have sold largely of thei product, and in instances at five per cent ad

"The advices from abroad have been of an important nature. Cables from London eceived here yesterday report an active and dvancing market with prices fully one per ny higher, and 6,000 bales fine Australia and Cape disposed of at private sale. The American buyers have been taking hole freely of English and Irish combing wools, and it is said that some 4,000,000 lbs. have been purchased, 3,000,000 pounds of which are on manufacturers' account. Cable ad vices from Antwerp report the opening of series of sales there on August 2. Ther was an active competition and prices ad vanced 25 per cent over those ruling las day caused a firmer feeling, and the back bone of the market is as strong as ever a

The New York market is quiet but firm and while sales have not been large they show conclusively how strong the market is The Economist reports sales of Michigan and Ohio XX fleece at 35@37c, X Ohio at 34c, fine unwashed at 24c, fine delaine at 37 @39c, and No. 1 Ohio and West Virginia at 38@40c. Referring to the recent advance in values that paper says:

"After such an amazing demand and positive advance, at a moment when the great clips of the world were finding a marcet, and when, according to the laws of the trade, prices should have favored the buyer, it is not at all strange that all markets should have become excited. But who will assert they have become less firm. We fancy no one, as the tendency is quietly yet assuredly toward a higher altitude * * * * toward a higher altitude. "All wools coming forward from abroad

herefore come out at much higher cost inleed. The Montevideo clothing wools which deed. The Montevidee clothing wools which fell in price at Antwerp last year from 10½ pence to 7½ pence went up in May to 9½ pence, and they are now up to 10½ pence. This advance in three months is astonishing. Nothing like it has occured in half a century before. What is true of the South American wools is true of Cape, and no will evermore ter Boston Harbor while the present tariff is in force below 30 cents a pound duty. Nor will the Highland wools of Scotland

ome into New York or Philadelphia har

unless at double the duty of 1884-5.

Those who went abroad four months ago and bought the fine wools of Australia and the worsted wools of England at ridicuously low prices will never get the same op portunity perhaps evermore—yes, evermore. The telegrams from London and Antwerp and all foreign markets convey alarming news of the advancing prices of wool. Why are prices of wools advancing abroad? It is because our reports from all parts of the world are confirmed of a smaller and less esirable clip of wool, and because there is an active request for some sorts now which after a while will become general, while the mills are generally running at headlong speed at profitable enough rates, and are unable to deliver goods as fast as called for, because the jobbing and retail trade foresee that prices of textiles must follow the upward course of raw material and labor.

"Our wool market, and those of other local cities are reported quiet, but the cause of thi is, the trade are unable to handle or sort the vool fast enough and they will not accept offers on 60 days, preferring to keep the stock in their own hands and take their ancesuntil then. * * *

"An invoice of 250,000 pounds of fine

was sold in this market this weel lirect from farmers to mill agents at 34@ 35c. taken as a whole without throw or with out any allowance for freight, cartage and ther charges. There ought certainly elected and thrown wools."

If this 2. ...

If this is the condition of affairs in the leading eastern markets during the dull month, what may we expect when the heated term" is over; and business opens in earnest? Higher prices seem inevitable and the sheep seems likely to be again reinstated in its old position of prime favorite with the farmers of the country.

The Visible Supply.

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that the number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada August 7. and the increase and decrease compared with the previous week, is as follows: Wheat, 36,752,874 bu.; increase, 2,095,910 bu. Corn, 8,695,346 bu.; decrease, 545,813 bu. Oats, 2,021,231 bu.; increase, 266,457 bu. Rye, 420,827 bu.; increase, 49,311 bu. Barley, 252,884 bu.; decrease, 25,886 bu.

MR. J. S. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Indianapolis, Ind., sends the following notes: "We are having dryer weather than for years. Four kinds of bugs are eating up the potatoes. Outlook not good for more than 60 per cent Wheat turned out better than expected-20 to 30 bushels per acre. Hogs very scarce, but no cholera."

one year. This is a serious matter to those suspended, and one which they could easily have avoided. We think these young men were hot-headed and ill-advised. They placed themselves and the State Board in a position where one or the other had to back lown. From their position the State Board could not recede without loss of respect from the students themselves, and the subversion of the discipline demanded by such an institution. The students worked themselves into the belief that they were the parties attacked, while in reality it was the well-being of the College which was in jeopardy, and they were the assailants. How long would such an institution stand if the students, while under the influence of some pique at a member of the faculty, could drive nim out whenever they saw fit to do so? Would not success in one case lead them to try the same tactics again, until the College would become the laughing stock of every oody? Fortunately the State Board is composed of excellent material, and while it listened patiently to the complaints of the students, when a decision was once arrived at there was no division as to the course to pursue. It was a crisis for the College, and had the Board acted differently the result might have been disastrous.

And now a word about the member of the faculty whose dismissal was demanded by some of the students: Professor Samuel Johnson has been in charge of the farm department of the College and filled the chair of Professor of Agriculture for a number of years, succeeding Mr. A. B. Gulley. His management of the farm and live stock has been entirely satisfactory, even the students who oppose him acknowledging this. The farm has been skillfully managed, and is in a very fine state of cultivation: the live stock was never so well selected and cared for as at present, and never before have the students had an equal opportunity of ac quainting themselves with the character istics of the various breeds of farm stock. and their management, as is now offered. Of the work of the Professor in the class room we cannot say so much from personal knowledge; but during the few times we had an opportunity of being present it certainly seemed as if the Professor was per forming his work conscientiously and well. Certainly the classes were attentive and respectful, and seemed fully satisfied with the methods employed. We know the members of the Board have the utmost confidence in Prof. Johnson, both as a man and an instructor, founded upon a number of years' close contact with him.

Outside of the College Professor Johnson stands deservedly high. He has always been recognized as a courteous and modest gentleman, anxious to do all in his powe for the advancement of Agricultura knowledge in the State, and to those who have met with him, or listened to his lectures at the various State Institutes the past four or five years, the statements made by some of the students will be received with wonder and incredulity. We feel the Professor has done much to popularize the College, and that the members of the State Board of Agriculture are better prepared to judge of his capabilities than a few young men who have allowed their temper to ge the better of their judgment. While we feel very sorry for the young men involved in this unfortunate affair, we cannot but heartily commend the action of the State Board of Agriculture, believing it was for hest interests of the institution whose gov ernment had been placed in their hands.

AT one time Mr. Louis J. Jennings was ne editor of the New York Times, and that paper was an earnest exponent of free-trade principles under his management. Mr. Jennings was an Englishman, and upon his retirement he was succeeded by another Engshman, Mr. George Jones. He is also a de vout admirer of free-trade principles. Mr. Jennings went back to his native land, and was elected to Parliament. He made a speech some time before the adjournment of Parliament, and in the course of it said:

"Notwithstanding the efforts of the Cob den Club the other nations of the seemed as far off as ever from realizing the blessing of free-trade, so far as opening their ed. America had been deluged with Cobde Club pamphlets, but the only effect they ad produced there and wherever else the had been circulated was to confirm the be ief of their readers in protection. There was no free-trade party at all in the United States at the present time—the free-trade politicians in the Union at this moment States at the could all be put in a one-horse omnibus with a party in favor of tariff reform, but that wa This is a singular statement to come from

free-trader; but perhaps his residence in the United States changed his opinions in ome respects.

THE Wabash through their agent A. F. Wolfschlager, Detroit, and A. D. Armstrong, Jackson, announce that on Aug. 17th, Sept. 7th and 21st they will sell round trip tickets from all points in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, to land points in Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Texas, at about one fare for round trip. Tickets will be good to return within twenty days from date of sale. This will be an excellent opportunity for persons desiring to purchase land or who may wish to visit relatives and friends in the west or southwest.

Mr. A. F. Wood, of Mason, Ingham Co. has decided to close out his entire herd of Shorthorns at auction. He has about 40 head in all, and they will be sold without reserve. The sale will take place October 14th. We shall give full particulars in a future issue.

THERE is no excuse for any farmer being fooled into paying \$15 per bushel, or giving half the crop, for seed of the Diehl-Mediterranean wheat, when half a dozen good re sponsible farmers are advertising it at from \$2 to \$3 50 per bushel.

THE Commencement Exercises at the Agricultural College begins on Sunday next at 3 P. M., and closes on Wednesday evening.

ent rains in Kent County have greatly

steamer "Wisconsin," running from there in the Northwest Transportation Company's Line. This rate includes meals and berth on steamer, which stops at Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Ashland, Washburn and Bayfield, giving passengers an opportunity to visit the points of interest at these noted summer resorts, and one day at Duluth. Those desiring may remain at Duluth and return on any of the company's steamers within thirty days. The continuous round trip can be made in about eight days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

There are 777 prisoners in the State prison Hon. Osmund Tower, of Ionia, died las reek, of apoplexy.

Michigan's three insane asylums held 1,857

Cheboygan experienced a frost on the 3rd which killed much of the tender vegetation. A stock company has been organized as Chelsea for the purpose of holding a fair thi

The Bay City Tribune brags on Bay County regetables, saying they can't be beat any

Lapeer County grows some hen fruit. firm at Lapeer has purchased 50,000 ozen eggs. The old Michigan Central freight house at

Kalamazoo is being torn down, and a new one s to be built immediately. Bay City has raised the \$75,000 bo

uired for the completion of the Bay City, aro & Port Huron railroad. Port Huron young society misses are said to be anxiously inquiring why Kate Field is called "the Mormon Monster!"

Mrs. Crippen, of Wexford, who was "cured" of consumption by a faith doctor several weeks ago, died of the disease last week.

Wm. Isham, respected resident of Aureliu ownship, Ingham County, committed suicide ast week, by cutting his throat with a pocket mife. He was 73 years old.

Mr. P. Severance, of Pittsford, Lenawe county, has six acres of oats that yielded 100 unshels to the acre. The soil was rich, and he sowed four bushels to the acre upon it.

Alexander Brown, father of the young man who skipped from Jackson with \$1,000 be ing to a military company, has become in through brooding over his son's disgrace Monroe Commercial: By the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Sidney Eaton, a companion, Wm. Bernier, 13 years of

age, was killed. Young Eaton was exone ated. The managers of the Detroit base-ball club claim to have counted up their cash at the end of the first two months' campaign, and

ound \$30,000, clear of all expenses, in the

Charles Howard, master mechanic of the prison at Jackson, was caught in the gearing in the engine room and wound round the main shaft, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal.

reasury.

Vassar is delighted with her new mineral prings, which enable her to put on airs as a ummer resort. The water is said to be extended to be extended to be extended. cellent for dyspepsia, and to equal the St Clair water in all respects. Flint Globe: D. D. Fox's house in Thetfor

The editor of the Holly Advertiser says the

mmediate cause of the sudden demise of so any papers which have been started in small lichigan towns is simply because the editor's ave attempted to run a 48-column paper in a column town. At East Saginaw they have shooting matche "for ladies only," and at a recent match at Point Lookout eleven fair riflewomen entered.

Mrs. McAvoy and Miss Holister won the prizes. Tramps and burglars will do well to aste this item in their hats. Dry weather has been very destructive the fruit crop in Washtenaw County. E. H. Scott, according to the Courier, estimates his loss at from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Blackberries

have dried up, and plums, pears and peaches have withered and dropped off. It is reported by the Portland Observer that a farmer of Newton, Calhoun County, been adjudged insane. He dallied with the dizzy Bohemian oats business, and his speculations and fears of loss are considered the

The Grand Rapids Pet Stock and Association has been consolidated with the Michigan Association, the new organization assuming all debts of both. This gives a membership of over 200. The next exhibition

s to be at Grand Rapids in January. Three inmates of the Soldiers' Home Grand Rapids have been pronounced able to earn their own living, and thrust from a soft snap in Uncle Sam's big boarding-house upon

the cold mercies of an unfeeling world where they must work if they want three square meals per diem. Lapeer has decided agents for dealers i roceries in other cities cannot do business i that city without licenses. Three agents of Whitney & Co., of Detroit, were fined \$10 each last week for that offense, but have appealed. The Democrat says those who invested claim

to have been swindled. Mancelona was visited by a very destructive fire last Friday, which destroyed 19 stores and business stands, a number of dwellings, the postoffice, hotel, and the office of the Herald. Loss, \$50,000; insurance not over \$15,000. The citizens are plucky and will rebuild in better style than before.

One of the latest acts of the Senate before One of the latest acts of the Senate before the adjournment of Congress, was to reject the nomination of George P. Sanford, of Lansing, as postmaster; and of Henry H. Porter, to be postmaster at Dowagiac. Wm. Bancroft, of Port Huron, who desired to be collector at Port Huron, was also rejected.

At Jackson, last week, Mrs. Winney, vashwoman, brought suit against L. F. Man At Jackson, last week, Mrs. Winney, a washwoman, brought suitagainst L. F. Mann, for sending her clothing to wash which was infected by scarlet fever, prevalent in his family at the time. Mrs. Winney and her daughter took the disease and were sick for some weeks. The jury found damages against Mann (2008) and ceets.

The difficulty at the Agricultural College has been settled by the reinstatement of Crandal in consequence of his apology to the board, the reconsideration of the action of the 'Juniors who threatened to leave unless their demands vere granted, and the abandonment by th niors of their threat of no Comm inless Crandall was reinstated. Eighteen o Buttars & Peters are about to have a sur-

vey made for a narrow gauge railroad betwee Ludington and Crystal Valley, at which plac they have an immense timber tract. The roa will run direct to their large Ludington mill and cross the bayou at the narrowest point. By the building of this road they can deliver logs at the mill direct at any time during the year, which will enable them to keep the mill running in the winter as well as in the sumwill run direct to their large Ludin Elmer McArthur, of Charlotte, was arre

Elmer McArthur, of Charlotte, was arrested at Battle Creek at the instance of the Home Insurance Company of New York, charged with carrying on a bogus insurance business as their agent. It is asserted that he had fac simile policies printed, to which he forged the signatures of the president and secretary of the company. Over a hundred of these are said to have been filled out and delivered to farmers, who accepted them because of the cheap rates. McArthur, the company claims, has collected over \$3,000 on bogus policies in this way. He confesses his guilt.

Jonesville Independent: A farmer named Prior, living in Clarendon township, Calboun County, was victimized by confidence men to the tune of \$1,350, recently. It was the old, old story; they wanted to buy his farm, would

THE TROUBLE AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On August 10th, 20th and 31st, and Sept.
10th, the Port Huron Division of the Grand
College has ended in the submission of a part of the students and the suspension of eighteen members of the senior class for via Port Huron and the elegant passenger

one was three-oard-monte, which was a form of \$25 from Detroit to Duluth and return, via Port Huron and the elegant passenger

via Port Huron and the elegant passenger

one was three-oard-monte, which was a money out of the simple-minded man, and account and the would say nothing about his loss for eight days afterward! Now he might about as well look for a needle in a haystack.

General. Wallaceton, Ont., was nearly destroyed by

Hundreds of farmers have been left des. titute by the prairie fires in Dakota Geronimo has crossed into Chihuahua Iexico, with about 40 followers. Let him

Negotiations in the fishery dispute have een delayed by the recent change o ment in England.

Fire losses in the United States and Canada for July were \$10,000,000, 50 per cent greater than the average fire loss in July for 20 years. Now it is said that the bulk of the Dakota

Alex Brown, manufacturer of base balls, was burned to death in the fire which destroyed the Woodbine hotel at Toronto, last week. There were 154 failures in the United

States and Canada during the present week, as compared with 192 last week, and 184 for the week previous. The Congressional Record, in which congressmen print the speeches which they can't get the chance to deliver, is this year a small volume of 9,000 pages.

It is said at Washington that Attorney.

deneral Garland will not return to that eity, but will send in his resignation upon the grounds of impaired health.

Silver mining in Montana is demoralized by of 10 cents per oun the depreciation of 10 cents silver, and unless a reaction many mines will close down.

A decision for \$12,000 and interest was last week rendered at New York in favor of the government against the bondsmen of Capt. Howgate, the defaulting signal service chief.

A twelve-year-old boy named Arnold, living near Cleveland quarreled with his sister, last week, and procuring a shot gun, deliberately discharged its contents into her body, prolucing instant death.

Sixteen hotel owners and barkeepers in Guelph, Ont., have been summoned to an-swer charges of violating the Scott act. Three eparate charges have been laid against every hotel keeper in the city but one

The marine business at Montreal shows flattering increase. From the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, 42 more ocean vessels have arrived than at the same time last year. while the tonnage increase was 56,000 ton Eight persons at Miladore, Wis., have died

of a disease resembling Asiatic cholera, and the disease is said to exist at Chippewa Falls and Madison. Most people incline to the opinion the disease is a severe type of cholera norbus. A cloud-burst which visited the vicinity of Fort Keogh, Montana, destroyed 800 sheep on Simmons' sheep corral, on the Mussel Shoal river. The water came pouring down in a solid wall 20 feet high, which carried every-

thing before it. The aggregate appropriations made by the regular appropriation bills passed this session of congress, excluding the fortifications bill, is \$365,000,000, which is \$45,000,000 in excess of the appropriations made by the bills of the last session of congress.

Samuel J. Tilden, well-known leader in D.m. cratic politics, died at Greystone, N. Y., on the 4th, quite suddenly though he had been in feeble health for some time. Although partially helpless from paralysis, his nental faculties were unimpaired A meeting in Toronto, called for the pur-

A meeting in Toronto, called for the pur-pose of sending relief to the starving people of Newfoundland, was turned into an in-dignation meeting of denunciation of the man who invented the terrible stories of distress from that section, the reports having proved unfounded Rev. G. C. Haddock, methodist pastor at Sioux City, Ia,, was shot dead in the street one evening last week, by an unknown assassin. Mr. Haddock had been a promin-

ent leader in the war on the saloons, and it is thought the motive for the assassination was this action on his part. In a battle between police and the strikers at Squire's pork-packing establishment at Boston last week, one policeman and one

teamster were mortally wounded. When the latter was taken to his house, it was surrounded by a mob which nearly wrecked the building and tried to set it on fire. Congress adjourned on the 5th. It is said the senate took a recess of an hour, in the midst of pressing business, to get rid of Senator Riddleberger, who was intoxicated and noisy. The Senate considerately took a recess to enable him to get to sleep instead of firing him out of the senate chamber.

A large number of illicit whisky stills that have been in operation in the woods of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, are about to be seized by United States revenue officers. Moonshiners are said to have flourished under the guise of farmers in that county for years, nd one old woman is reported to have ma an immense fortune.

Taxes in Chicago are to be increased. The

county board last week resolved upon a general rise in all city assessments. Complaint is made that the assessments year after year re becoming more unequal. of the poorer people is being taxed to the full legal limit, while that of the rich is, in some cases, only taxed one-tenth of the proper amount. John Garner, living near Brockfield, Mo.

opened a beer booth at a school picnic in his neighborhood, without a license, and con-stable Hague, of the township, arrested stable Hague, of the township, arrested Garner and was cohveying him to the lock-up when Edward Ganer, brother of the arrested man struck the constable with an ax killing him immediately, and then fatally wounded Hague's assistant, one Fogerty, with the same weapon, Garner escaped but will be lynched if found, prebably. It is announced that the videly known

It is announced that the kidely known Narragansett hotel at Providekee, R. I., is to be sold under the hammer Sept. 2. The taking away of the bar was the ket straw that broke the back of this magnifile it but ill fated venture, which has hardly known moderate success financially since the day it was opened in 1878. It cost \$1,000,00 and took four years to huld. It is the protective took four years to build. It is the property of the Wheaton hotel company. If it brigs of the Wheaton hotel company. If it brings the value of the ground it is built upon it

H. W. Dickinson, of Deep River, Conn. was \$200 short in his accounts as station agent. The company demanded a settlement, to be made on the 3rd. Dickinson had arranged with a rich relative living three miles distant to let him have the money, and he was expected with it at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, but did not arrive on that train. He eared arrest, and as his relative did not pu n an appearance until after the time the accountant was due, he hanged himself. He n an appearance until after the and been dead only a few minutes when the elative arrived in his carriage

A yachting party of six persons left Sarnia Ont., two weeks ago, on a cruise on the east shore of Lake Huron. There was a heavy shore of Lake Huron. There was a heavy storm Sunday, 1st inst., near Southampton, which point they left the previous day, and on the 5th the yacht was found ashore thirty miles above Port Huron, with the bodies of four of the unfortunates lashed to it. The young men belonged to the best families of Sarnia, and all but one were unmarried. They were Hope and Fleming McKenzie, nephews of Hon. Alex. McKenzie, Wm. Vidal, son of senator Vidal, Wm. Sinclair, W. C. Morrison and S. A. Telfer, manager of a bank at Watersenator Vidal, wm. Sinciair, w. C. at Water and S. A. Telfer, manager of a bank at Water

Charles Rogers, a Pittsourgh in the patented a device which it is said wan revolutionize the barbed fence wire business. The invention is for barbing metallic strips an inch wide, and The invention is for barbing metallic strips about three-quarters of an inch wide, and with the machine barbs are cut ranging from one-quarter to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. A machine capable of producing 60 miles of this barbed metallic strip per day can be built for \$300. The machines for the same purpose now in use, which are practically owned by a monopoly, cost \$25,000 apiece, and are only capable of producing 30 miles of wire per day. A company has been apiece, and are only capable of producing 30 miles of wire per day. A company has been formed with a capital of \$300,000 to erect a plant in that city, which will be commenced in a few days. A firm in Kansas City offer

FAIRS FOR 1886.

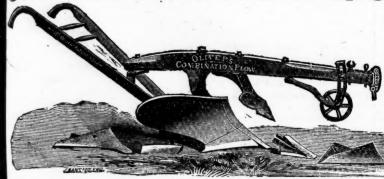
STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT.	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Orrica
Central Restern Ind. Fair Asso'n. North Eastern Ind. Fair Asso'n. No'n Ind. & So'n Mich. Ag't S'y No'r Ind. Wisconsin Ag'l Asso'n	Indianapolis Chicago Des Moines Topeka Lexington Helens Lincoln, Neb Utica Columbus Philadelphia Columbis Philadelphia Wilwaukee Guelph Hamiton, Ont. Waterloo South Bend Oshkosh St. Louis Toledo	September 13 to 17 Sept'r 27 to Oct 2 September 6 to 10. September 3 to 10 September 30 to 25 Aug., 31 to Sept. 4. August 25 to 25. September 10 to 17 September 28 to 28. September 10 to 17 September 28 to 28. Aug., 30 to Sept. 3 September 6 to 18. November 9 to 12. Oct. 26 to Nov. 6. September 6 to 11. September 20 to 24 September 20 to 25 Sept. 37 to Oct. 1 October 4 to 8. September 13 to 17 October 4 to 9. September 13 to 17 October 4 to 9. September 6 to 11. September 6 to 11. September 6 to 11. September 6 to 10. September 6 to 10. September 6 to 10. September 6 to 10. September 6 to 11.	Chas, W. Garfield Alex, Heron Chas, F. Mills J. R. Shafter Geo. Y. Johnson. Thos. I. Martin Francis Pope Robt. W. Furnas. T. V. Harrison W. I. Chamberlain D. W. Seiler Thos. W. Holloway Sydney Smith George Hook Cinton Babbitt Henry Wade Jonathan Davis. W. H. Leas. Chas, G. Towle. A. C. Austin. F. J. Wade Chas. Reed Chas. Reed Chas. Reed	Indianapolis, springfield. Fairfield. Fairfield. Lawrence. Lexiugton. Helena. Brownville. Albany. Columbus, Harrisburg. Pomaria. Dallas. W neeling. Maddeon. Toronto. Hamilton. Waterloo. Mishawaka. Oshkosh. St. Louis. Toledo.

MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Central Michi; an Ag'l Society. Bastern Michi; an Ag'l Society. September 21 to 24 Frank Joslyn. September 21 to 24 Grand Joslyn. September 20 to 25 James Cox. Grand Raj'd Society. Arnada Agricultural Society. Arnada Agricultural Society. Brighton Mirate Fair Association. Dowagiac Union Fair Association. Brighton Mirate Fair Association. Dowagiac Union Agricultural Society. Halley Dist. A and H Society. Halley Dist. A sociation. September 21 to 24 Grand Raj'd Society. Halley Dist. A sociation. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Fenton. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Fenton. September 21 to 24 James L Hogle. Greenville. October 5 to 8. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Fenton. September 21 to 24 James L Hogle. Farmington. September 21 to 24 James L Hogle. Farmingto					
September 20 to 24 Geo. F. Lewis. Saginaw (. t. September 20 to 25 James Cox. Grand Raj. Sect. Armada. Agricultural Society. Armada. Rochester. October 12 to 14. Theo. Dahlmann. Brighton. Dowagiac. Union Fair Association. Hubbardston. October 5 to 8. Louis Meyer. Brighton. October 5 to 8. Johns. Machigan Agricultural Society. Armada. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Fenton. George Fair Association. Plymouth Sagina Agricultural Society. Armada. Milford Union Agricultural Society. Armada. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Fenton. October 5 to 8. Walter Blackmore Condition. Plymouth. September 21 to 24 James L. Hogle. Farmington. September 21 to 24 James L. Hogle. Farmington. September 21 to 24 James L. Hogle. Plymouth. Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 J. M. Colller. Plymouth. Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 J. M. Coller. Plymouth. Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 J. M. Coller. Plymouth. Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 Wm. H. Hooper. Plainwell. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 Wm. H. Hooper. Plainwell. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 E P Elly. Nies. Sept. 27 to Oct. 1 E P Elly. Nies. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 F. M. Halloway. Hillsdale. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 F. M. Halloway. Hillsdale. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 F. M. Halloway. Hillsdale. Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 F. M. Halloway. Miland. County Agri Society. Miland. September 28 to 28 H. A. Count. Monroe. September 28 to 28 H. A. Count. Monroe. Monroe. September 28 to 28 H. A. Count. Mo	NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post Office
	Battern Mich. Ag'l's ociety- sorth Hastern Mich. Ag'l's ociety- sorth Hastern Mich. Ag'l's ociety- sorth Hastern Mich and Ag'l's ociety- Aron Agricultural Society- Aron Agricultural Society- Aron Agricultural Society- Brightum Mrater Fair Association Duwagiac Union Fair Association Duwagiac Union Agricult'l Society Hadley Dist. A and H Society- Hillord Union agricultural So'y Northern Michigan Ag'l Society Sorth Berrier Co & MrL S A'l's Okiand and Wayne Ag'l Society Fymouth Fair Association Paterburg Fair Association Sockbridge Agricultural Society Union Agricultural Society Linon Agricultural Society Linon Agricultural Society Battern County Agricultural Socy Barry County Agricultural Socy Eston Osunty	YpsNanti Ffint	September 21 to 24 September 20 to 25 Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 October 12 to 14. October 12 to 14. October 13 to 15. September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8. September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8. September 21 to 24 October 5 to 8. September 21 to 24 Sept. 23 to Oct. 1 October 5 to 7. October 5 to 7. October 5 to 8. September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 September 25 to 30 September 26 to 34 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 September 27 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 September 21 to 24 Sept. 28 to Oct. 1 September 21 to 24 September 21 to 25 September 21 to 26 September 21 to 2	Frank Joslyu Geo. F. Lewis James Cox George F Adams. Theo. Dahimann Lonis Meyer N M Campbell J O Beerst Walter Blackmore R S Bingham JS. Hewitt C. C. Merritt R Morritt J. M. Collier A A Mather W. C. Nichols L. B. Agard WM. H. Hooper G H LaFleur W H Fennell J. D. W. Fisk E P Ely E P Ely E Tink E M Halloway E L Mills I H Butterfield H L Fairchild J N Brodie T. J. Shoemaker H A Wyckoff E. D. Richmond WL Stoddard Samuel Cross A Lee Williams R S Weaver	Ypeilanti. Ypeilanti. Saginaw (.t Grand Raj 'd Armada. Rochester Brighton. Hubbardsloi Dowagiac. Fenton. Goodrich. Milford. Greenville. Benton Harb Farmington. Plymouta. Plymouta. Petersburg Stockbridge. Litchfield. Plainwell. Allegaa. Bay City. Coldwater. Niles. Haetings. St. Johns. Charlotte. Hillsdale. Adrian Lapeer Midland Bear Lake. Monroe. Pontiac. Hart. Evart. Evart. Centerville Owosso. Watronswille

OTIAEK CHITTEN LTOM REST PLOWS IN THE WORLD



LIVER'S COMBINATION PLOWS th Reversible Shares and Foints, Self-Sharpening by use. The most popular plows in Michigand giving splendid satisfaction.



re meeting with great success and have taken their place in the very front rank. They are well made and so thoroughly adapted to the needs of the steel plow section that they are FITTED WITH STEEL OR CHILLED POINTS AS DESIRED. The old and popular No. 40 series made as usual.

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OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS. South Bend, Indiana, any of their Agents. Write for Circulars and Full Particulars.



LARGEST HERD AND LARGEST AVERAGE MIL LARGEN! HERD AND LARGEST AVERAGE MILK RECORDS
Three Cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year.
Five Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Ten cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.
Twenty-five cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year
Sixty-three, including fourteen 3-year olds and twentyone 2-year olds have averaged 12,785 lbs 5 ozs in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS.

Five cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week.

Nine cows have averaged 19 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week.

11 three year olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week.

This is the Herd from which to get fo indation stock. Prices low for quality of Stock.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

When writing always mention Michigan Farmer.

A staff of surveyors has gone to Algoma to dian Pacific to Minneapolis, Sault Ste. All Atlantic & Detroit and maximae & Marquette railway company's lines at Sault & Marie, so as to secure through service to the Atlantic. The distance from Algoma to Sault Ste. Marie is about 90 miles. The Canadian Pacific authorities will, it is stated, push forward the work with as much speed \$20 stills and it is expected, that connects. Possible, and it is expected that connective will be made in about 12 months. This we route will be about 400 miles shorter to he Atlantic than by any of the other lines, and it will effect the traffic of the upper peninsula and Duluth. A large portion of the characteristic with the lines. raised in the northern states, which is ed by boat from Duluth to the Atlantic probably go direct by this new route.

Foreign.

The potato crop in the south of Ireland is threatened with blight, owing to continued

English parliament, hoping for better times by and by.

Choiera returns from Bologna, Venice, Padua and Verona show an increase in the number of new cases and deaths. The 500th anniversary of the founding of Reidelberg University at Heidelberg, Gernany, was celebrated with much ceremony

A dispatch from Constantinople states that

Tarkish government's war preparations attinue unabated. Additional army corps being rapidly formed for service in impean Turkey.

Roofing.

There is no better Roofing than that made Iron, and we know of no more reliable kers than the Cincinnati Corrugating Co. May will cheerfully give you any information d prices, and you may depend on their tin, 48 column story paper, all for 4c. postage.

NATIONAL BAZAR, 7 W. Broadway, N.Y. on and thorough execution of any orders.

A staff of surveyors has gone to Algoma to Australian White Seed Wheat

This is a variety grown from a few kernels taken from the exhibit shown at Paris in 1878, which took the gold medal as the best white wheat on exhibition. It is a red chaff, hald variety, with short stiff straw, that never crinkles down. Berry white, short, hard and plump, and yields on good land better than Clawson, side by side. It is the ideal white wheat for Michigan. Price, \$1.50 per bu., or 8 bu. for \$10.00, sacks 20c. a3-6t. A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw, Mich.

NEW SEED WHEAT FOR SALE

A cross of the Diehl and Mediterranean, red chaff, short beard, stiff straw, such as agents are putting out through the State on shares. They furnish seed to the farmer to deliver half next fall at the depot. Is a good yielding wheat, light amber color. Will deliver on cars at Marlette in new two-bushel bags, at \$2 per bushel; good and clean seed.

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MY LOVE

Not as all women are Is she that to my soul is dear; Her glorious fancies come from far, Beneath the silver evening star, And yet her heart is ever near.

Great feelings hath she of her own, Which lesser souls may never know; God giveth them to her alone, And sweet they are as any tone

Yet in herself she dwelleth not, Although no home were half so fair: No simplest duty is forgot, Life hath no dim and lowly spot That doth not in her sunshi

She doeth little kindnesses. Which most leave undone or despise; Por naught that sets one heart at case, And giveth happiness or peace,

She hath no scorn of common things, And, though she seems of other birth, Round us her heart betwines and clings And patiently she folds her wings To tread the humble paths of earth.

Blessing she is: God made her so, And deeds of week-day holiness Fall from her noiseless as the snow, Nor hath she ever chanced to know That aught were easier than to bless.

She is most fair, and thereunto, Her life doth rightly harmonize; Feeling or thought that was not true Ne'er made less beautiful the blue ded heaven of her eyes.

She is a woman; one in whom The springtime of her childish years Hath never lost its fresh perfume, Though knowing well that life hath room For many blights and many tears

I love her with a love as still ad river's peaceful might, Which, by high towers and lowly mill lering at its own will, And yet doth ever flow aright.

And on its full, deep breast serene, Like quiet isles my duties lie; It flows around them and between. And makes them fresh and fair and green Sweet homes wherein to live and die. James Russell Lowell

MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the riotous baby Against the cottage wall, A lily grew at the threshold, And baby was just as tall,

A royal Tiger-lily, With spots of purple and gold, ad the heart of a jeweled chalice The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blue-birds whistled High up in the old roof-trees; And to and fro at the window The red rose rocked her bees. And the wee pink fists of the baby That danced at the lattice-sill

His eyes were wide as blue-bells-His mouth like a flower unblown— Two little bare feet like funny white mice, Peeped out from his snowy gown; And we though, with a thrill of rapture When June rolls around with her roses.

Ahl me! in a darkened chamber. With the sunshine shut away, Through tears that fell like a bitter rain. We measure the boy to-day; And the little feet that were dimpled And sweet as a budding rose Lie side by side together, In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow, ite as the risen dawn, The fair little face lay smiling. With the light of heaven thereon;

And the dear little hands like rose leaves Dropped from a rose, lie still, Never to catch at the sunshine We measured the sleeping baby,

With ribbons white as snow, For the shining rosewood casket That waited him below-We went with a childless moan: Our little one had grown.



THE COLLIER'S HUT ON SCATI-KOKE.

"Grampa!" Sylvia began, bending ove to comb his hair with her fingers.

His head rested-where old heads had been pillowed a hundred years before-on the high back of the old, slender, green armchair.

It was a weather-worn old head. Th storms had swept the thatch from its roof, except two tangled wisps that hung over the eaves, one above each ear. These-the brushy locks of course, and not the ears-Sylvia was industriously trying to curl.

They wouldn't curl, and Sylvia didn't care; but she did care very much, as we shall see, about something else.

She lived in Cornwall, among the gray old Litchfield Hills, that stood-and I think still stand-in the northwesternmost cranny

The folk of Cornwall are no better than they ought to be, of course; but where-examong the reader's own kith and kinwill you find sturdier, kindlier hearts? And who of them hardier, sweeter than Sylvia?

What a little pine knot she was! Tough as one, and, I am sure, could flare up like one if she got afire. Just now, however, her eyes were full to their brims with happy tears. Grandpa us-

nally kept her laughing, although the men in the woods thought him rather sober. "Well," he asked, pinching her knee,

"and what does missy want out'n Grampa, "Why, who said I wanted anything?"

Sylvia replied, an eager quaver in her voice. "But I do. Mrs. Cotter was a-talkin' to-

"Most ginerally kinder always is," he in terrupted.

"Was a-talkin'," continued Sylvia "bout a family in P'keepsie that want a cottage for the summer. Now there's that hut up on Scantikoke, very near where you're choppin' wood-

"Eh! want to fix that up for 'em?" Grandpa exclaimed. "Cool 'n' airy-like, m' no malary, 'n' as quiet as the desert o'

"No, Grampa." Sylvia slipped her arms around his neck and tied her fingers in a

chubby knot under his chin. "No, I want you to rent our house to them, and let us

camp out in that hut."
"I want t' know!" Grandpa exclaimed, so much astonished that he nodded right off to

When he awoke, the warm, soft knot of fingers was still under his chin, and the warm presence of lips on his forehead. "I knew you would?" said Sylvia.

"Knew I would! Bless me! Who said I would?" he asked. But it came to pass. Grandpa told her to

get that notion out'n her head," but notions, when they got into her head, seemed, like mice caught in a trap, to forget the way

The next Tuesday morning Mr. Marsh drove up, with Jennie and Whitefoot hitched to the big wagon, and into it went boxes and bundles, and chairs, and Grandpa, and Towser, the dog, and Sylvia, and Mouser, the kitten, and on to the mountains they went for the summer.

They were poor and lived alone; she was ousekeeper and maid-of-all-work, sometimes making baskets to sell. He, an oakenimbed man of nearly sixty, earned their liv-

ing by chopping wood for charcoal. What a ride that was! The boughs that bent to touch them, and all the waving trees on the mountains seemed to give them welcome. The last late leaves had broken out. and lay, paler threads, on the rich woof of foliage, rent here and there far up by jagged crags, to whose dizzy edges shreds of clouds still clung. Though other rifts in the leafy woof were seen piles of pink-white laurel

ssoms, drifted among the rocks. Squirrels chattered, birds-now dipping restless wings in the shimmering sunlight, now diving in the cold depths of the foliage -chirped and trilled; other mysterious woodroices came cheerily from under the shady boughs, and the very horses snorted as if in

hearty good humor. As for Sylvia, her heart ran over again and again in joyous tears that the wind tried to

dry with her loose tresses. At last they came to the old collier hut, standing on a "pit"-a wide, round shelf

on the mountain side-where charcoal had once been burned. When Mr. Marsh had driven off, Sylvia and her Grandfather hustled about like two

squirrels fitting up their home. Grandpa had re-roofed the hut with fra grant hemlock boughs and earth. He now fashioned two rude beds out of poles stuck in crotches, and replaced the fireplace, hang-

ing an old crane in it. Sylvia made the beds, swept and brushed and tidied all day. A curtain was hung in a corner for a wardrobe. A box turned on its side, served-when Grandpa put a shelf

in it-for a pantry and a table. When Grandpa came in from chopping their fire-wood, he found their table spread with a coarse cloth, the butter dripping over the nicely browned edges of a pile of toast, beside it a plate of flakes of cold lamb, while the teapot sent out its sweet breath from the

Supper over, Sylvia took soap and tea lowel to the edge of the brook that tumbled by their new home, not twenty feet away, Grandpa brought the dishes to a wide, smooth rock, and Sylvia washed them in the running water. When they were wiped, she hung her towel on the bushes, and went to feed Mouser.

She felt queer to go to sleep in that wild nook, and the "Hoot, hoot," of an owl overhead made her get up and sit by the embers on the hearth.

When the owl flew away, and she could hear only the splashing of the brook, she crept back to bed again, and slept till Mouser woke her by trying to burrow under

Grandpa was gone, but soon returned with three fat trout from the brook. These were ione brown on a spit, some potatoes were roasted in the ashes, and a merry breakfas

they had of it. After prayers, Grandpa shouldered his axe, and lifting Sylvia to kiss ner, said: "Good-bye. Take care o' things. You'r neen now of the whole mounting."

"Queen! Dearie me!" replied Sylvia Queens don't wash dishes, and darn stock ngs, and---' "I don't know," he answered. "Yes,

guess some Queens 'd want to darn their baby's stockins'. We'll ask Queen Victoria bout it when we go to see her." Sylvia looked sober. Any queen would b

glad to see Grandpa, and she would make her just the prettiest little work-basket, with a pink pin-cushion in one corner, and rustic "V" worked-"Good-bye, little one!" said Grandpa

"Good-bye."

The dishes washed and house tidied, Syl via took her pitcher to go for the milk. Ove the old coal-road Mr. Marsh's cows passed to and from pasture. The tinkling of the cow-bell could be heard now.

As she walked along she looked far dow into the valley where lay her home, low and white, with petals of the white roses blowing from it like snow-flakes.

"Mr. Marsh," she said, when she had watched him milking awhile, "please let me try to milk."

"I want to know!" he exclaimed. "Lem me see your fingers. Oh! them little things. They-why, old Gem'd think they wuz fly legs, and kick."

"Please let me try," she said.

She tried, and succeeded so well that the next Tuesday Mr. Marsh said she could do

her own milking right at her own door. So, every morning when she heard th tinkling of the bell, she went out with a car-

rot for old Gem, and milked her yellow pitcher full. Happy wood life! But it all came to end one night in this way.

Supper was ready, pully white biscuits from Mrs. Marsh, and nice brown slices of ham on the table, and the tea was simmering

Sylvia went to call her Grandfather, who was hard at work felling a tree that seemed in danger of falling on the house; but h knew how to make it fall away from the

"Supper's ready!" she called. "Don't say!" he replied. "Well, I can't say as I am, quite; I'd like to get this tre

down first, Missy," "Please come now, an' finish after supper," Sylvia answered.

After supper he sat down in the red fire

asleep. In an hour he started up with wide open eyes, declaring that he had "nigh about got asleep," and pinching Sylvia's lips when they smiled. They had both forgotten the half-felled tree, and soon they were asleep in bed. Mouser and Towser were asleep on the hearth, where the fire-which they usually needed in the eveningdrowsed slowly to sleep under its gray

ashes. When Sylvia awoke in the night the wild soughing of the trees, and the hard beating of the rain, told that it was storming. She listened awhile in a little dread, but soon

slept calmly again. A frightful crash awoke her. She started up. A falling timber had struck her. With heart choking with fright, she sprang from

There lay Grandpa, a huge limb of the fallen tree across his body. She went to

him. He was breathing hardly. "Oh! Grampa! Grampa!" A thread of scarlet wound across his

white forehead. "Oh! Grampa! Grampa!" But Grampa could not hear. Only One

could hear, now. Her pale, shivering lips moved, and her eyes looked out through the open roof into the dark sky. The prayer was heard. Its answer was

brave heart. Calm and strong now, she started to rise. A dart of pain from her bruised or broken limb made her heart faint. She could not walk, hardly crawl.

She crept slowly to the door. It had ceased raining. Dimly she saw the tree tops surge and fall, like dark, wild waves down the mountain side. She crept back. The blood oozed still from the broken temple. In a moment she

had torn a sleeve from her night-dress and bound the wound. Then she bowed her head upon the breast where the old heart beat faintly. She knew not what to do. Again she looked out through the shattered roof and prayed. Her heart grew faint. Upon the pillow of that

faint. The cool air revived her. It was lighter dawn now. Faint, far off, she heard the tinkling of a bell. The cows were coming

hard breast she slept the deathly sleep of

A brave, quick thought came. There was one hope of getting help, of saving her grandfather.

Hastily wrapping the large gray shawl about her, she crept slowly to the door; out in the chilly air. Slowly, every movement with siekening pain, she crawled over the

the roadside. Some water lies in a hollow of it. She bathes her fainting temples and waits and prays. Nearer and nearer comes the bell. Now the quiet eyes of Old Gem, as she rounds the

At last she creeps up on the big rock by

turn in the road, look up at her. "Suke! Gem. Suke! Gem. Good old Gem!"

Sylvia holds out her empty hand. Why had she forgotten the carrot? What if she should pass by? No. Gem turns, and, drawing near, lifts her nose to Sylvia's palm. Finding it empty she turns away: but-leaning with all her strength-Sylvia falls upon the back of the kind old brute.

Hardly stopping to look around old Gera moves on. Sylvia lavs her head upon the soft shoulder, her bare arm around the old cow's neck.

Slowly, how slowly! the little herd moves nomeward. Here old Gem stone to bite a tender clump of grass. Sylvia beats with her fists upon the cow's side and she starts

So slow! She is so faint! Fainting; all is

The tramp of running feet stirs her dulling senses. Dimly, in the darkness, she sees a face; she falls into the strong arms of Mr. Marsh. She can only say:

"Grampa-is"-and all is night. When Sylvia awoke the thin, sweet fac of Mrs. Marsh bent over her. Memory eemed vet unconscious till a throb of pain uickened it. Then a cold pressure stifles

"Oh! Mrs. Marsh! Grampa? Is he"-"Safe? Yes, little one, and asleep now, in yonder," replied Mrs. Marsh. "Now take some o' this broth, an' keep quiet,

that's a dear." Safe! The ice broke from about her heart, and it beat warm and full again. Safe! And she saved him.

I saw Sylvia, yesterday, sitting, with a great bowl of peas to shell, upon the back porch. Her head rested upon the high green back of her Grandfather's chair. She is grandmother now.

The few fine threads left of her childhoo tresses are white as her pale forehead. A thread of it fell over her eyes yesterday, as we were talking, and she pulled it vigorous ly, thinking it a raveling of her cap.

Grandma's life has hidden in it many story of braver things than I have told of For many a crushed and fainting heart has she found and saved, and this when her ow hopes have been often shattered as her limi was. The aching of her own heart neve empted her to forget others. Never! She has learned

"—how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong."

"Grandma," I said, "do you know, o half know, how much we all love you for it

of a broken pod, sending the peas bubbling over her pale hand into the pan. "I know this much, sissy," she answered that I do not love these new-notion peas

Her thumb went plowing down the furrow

like the sweet old white marryfats. But,' she added, after a pause, "I love you al very much.

Did ever Grandma say so much of her af fection? You never heard "I love you" on her lips, but you felt it in the touch of her hand and saw it in the calm gray eyes. She ever was and is, and forever must be, a grave, sweet, sensible helper of every one, and best of all helping us to help ourselves. -N. E. Farmer.

The claims as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are based entirely on what the people say it has done for them. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a boo. containing statements of many remarkable oures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The power to earn is a boon. The will to

But soon-nod, nod, nod-he was fast AN AFTERNOON'S IMPRISON- thy made a desperate effort to regain her MENT.

THE MICHIGANT

"Dorothy, thy father says to caution the about fastening the house carefully when thee leaves it. We are about to start, and will return at eight in the evening," said Mrs. Caxton, standing in the doorway of

her daughter's chamber. "Ready, mother? I hope thee will enjoy thyself with my sister and her wee ones, said Dorothy, kissing the cheerful face in the depths of the drab silk bonnet. "Give Prudence my love, and the babies this little package of sweets, please."

"Thee will not be lonely, my daughter?" "No, mother. Rest thy heart. Thee knows I am going over to Fanny Roberts, and her brother will take us for a row on the

"Who are the others, Dorothy?" "Thomas Larkins, and," with a slight blush which her mother noted silently. and Frederick Morris, and that pert Belle

Kenyon, who is visiting Fanny." "Hush, my daughter. It is not kind t criticise thy companions."

"But mother," pouted Dorothy Caxton she is pert and conceited with her city ways; and thee would not like to have her make sport of the Quakers, would thee nother dear ?" "No, Dorothy. Has she done that?"

"Yes, mother; she laughs at our speech and when I mentioned Thomas and Freder ick, she said, 'Oh! you mean Mr. Larking and Mr. Morris.' Father is calling thee mother. Tell me, does my white dress look well? I spent most of the morning ironing

"Thee is very youthful and comely in thy white robes, Dorothy," and Mrs Caxton gazed fondly at the graceful figure, "but reember, a meek and lowly spirit is more to be desired than all outward adornments Let thy heart be spotless as these, daughter," touching the white roses on Dorothy's bosom. "Yes, yes, coming, John?" and with a hasty kiss, Mrs. Caxton joined her

husband. Dorothy watched them as they drove away, and turned back to the mirror with a smile. "I don't care what mother says about outward adornments," she murmured rebelliously, pulling out the soft brown curls which clustered about her forhead in the most un-Quakerish manner. "I do love pretty things. And Belle Harris wears such bright colors. I wish mother had let me have that cluster of pink roses at Mrs. Gray's for my sun-hat, instead of this plain little bunch of green leaves." Dorothy looked discontentedly at the broad-brimmed straw, as she gave dainty little touches to the snowy lace. "I believe I'll gather some of those sweet-scented geranium leaves and put with the white roses in my gown. Frederick likes geraniums," with a little flush.

The Caxton homestead had been built in the colonial days by Hugh Caxton, Dorothy's great-great grandfather. It was a quaint house, with something of the sturdy honesty and uncompromising severity of its Quaker builders. Last year, Dorothy's father had been induced by his pretty daughter to let Richard Greene re-paint the long veranda and blinds and window-casements of the old mansion. Dorothy wanted a deep red tint; but John Caxton and his demure wife decided on pure white, which made the dul gray stone appear more Quakerish than be bore. Over the windows were heavy stone lintels of a severely ornamental style. Those of the lower rooms reached to within a couple of feet of the window-sills of the second story chambers, and terminated in a flal stone ledge. On the ledge below Dorothy's windows stood a row of house-plants,

her especial pride. ways ailing, and in constant need of repairs-Broken window-panes bring fits of chills upon the chambers; locks and hinges grow cheumatic; cracks in the plastering show like gaping wounds; and fire-places have

frequent attacks of indigestion. Dorothy's chamber was a large one, fronting the south, the two windows furnished with inside blinds of heavy oak, which, instead of swinging open, shoved upand down by means of pulleys. One of the pulleyropes had yielded to the effects of age and Dorothy's impatient pushes and given way. But reforms moved slowly in the Caxton

nomestead. "There's always things enough to be tinkered," grumbled Dorothy's father, when she told of the pulley. "Last week I screwed up that faucet which thee could not shut, and where the water went dripdrip, drip, all the day, and replaced that broken pane of glass in the north chamber. And week before that I mended the broke pump, and put a new lock on thy mother's door. And this week I mean to see what' the matter with the draught of the kitchen range, and I don't know when I'll get

round to that pulley." Hence, for several weeks the Quaker's daughter had had recourse to an old black walnut stair-rod, tipped with brass, which had been cast aside to make room for those of more modern manufacture, by which she propped up the heavy blind. Dorothy had not placed the rod with her usual carefulness when she threw up the blind that morn. ing, and now while clinging with one white hand to the window-sill, she leaned far out and downward to reach the geraniums, the brass tipped rod began to slip slowly along the polished oak window-seat, till it tumbled out entirely, and down came the blind

cross the girl's back and arm. "Dear me!" exclaimed Dorothy, "if that and fallen with greater force, it would surely have broken my arm! But what in the world am I to do? I can't move, and there isn't another person in the house."

Dorothy thought over the situation. was a most uncomfortable position. Head and shoulders and right arm outside of the second-story window, left wrist, hand and owor half of the body in Dorothy's chamber. Her head and shoulders were bent over th flowers, and she could not raise them. The house stood back from the street, almos hidden by an apple orehard, whose trees were now rosy and fragrant with blossoms There was little travel on this secluded coun try road. Mr. and Mrs. Caxton would not return before night: and pretty Dorothy was

"It must be nearly three o'clock," though the girl, "and I promised to be there at three. They will go off on the lake without me; and Belle Kenyon will be only too glad

freedom. "I wonder if I can make any one hear?" Again and again the girl's clear voice rang out in a cry for help, which only beat itself out against the stone walls of the old homestead. A sound of wheels caught her ear, and she shouted loudly, but to no avail. The moments passed slowly. Once

all was still. That oppressive, awful silence of the long summer afternoon Dorothy will never forget. The hot May sunshine grew intolerable. The stone walls glared fiercely in the brown eyes. The scorehed air closed around her like a cloud of fire. The blood rushed to her head in torrents, as though every drop in her pody was streaming to her brain. Her feet and limbs grewicy cold. The breath of theapple-blossoms came to her like a vague, sweet

porch with a burst of glad song which maddened the girl. And the happy party was rowing on the clear, cool lake without thought or care for her. Frederick Morris's gray eyes were looking into Belle Kenyon's blue ones, and perhaps even now she was saying, with a mocking laugh: "Oh! that queer little Quakeress! She is so old-fashioned and

crude." So her thoughts tortured her. Dorothy was growing dizzy and faint with looking at the ground beneath. A sound of rushing winds or waters filled her An intolerable thirst took possesears. sion of her. The shadows on the soft green grass grew long, and she knew that hours had passed. Then two bewildering thoughts flashed through her dazzled brain. She loved Frederick Morris; and she was going to die. She grew half unconscious, half delirious. A thousand little demons were piercing her temples with red-hot wires. She was going to die. What did that mean? To let go of love and light and to go out into darkness and mystery. And she loved sun-

shine and life and color. "People always remember their sins when they come to die," thought Dorothy, 'but I can't think of anything I ever did. good or bad, except,"-with a sudden pang of conscience, "I didn't black the kitchen stove this morning, for I was hurried with my dress, and thought I would let it go for once. I didn't know then that I should die to-night. And Frederick will marry Belle. God help me!" And then Dorothy's mind wandered in an utterly inconsequent manner to a new mouse-trap her father had purchased that morning. A series of wild fancies danced through her brain. She was a tiny mouse, putting her head through a queer little window after a bit of cheese which lay on a geranium leaf. With a crash, the heavy door fell across her slender body. crushing the life almost out of it.

Then she was with Henry Roberts, in poat on the lake; and Belle Kenyon and Frederick Morris rowed another boat close Henry's oars were of black walnut with brass tips, which kept slipping, slipping, away from him, till Henry changed to great oaken shutter, which held her fast. while Belle and Frederick rowed away from er with light words and merry laughter.

And then in Dorothy's delirious fancy the boat was a coffin in which she lay, not dead only stifled by the scent of the geranium leaves which were holding her down. And Dorothy broke into a great cry; "Frederick where art thou?" There was no answer but the monotonous song of the crickets; the sunshine and the apple-blossoms faded away from her, while Dorothy's soul drifted out into a swoon, that mystery so like unto

death. Fanny Roberts and Belle Kenyon, with their attendants, waited on the green lawn,

sloping down to the lake, in vain for Doro. thy Caxton. "I never knew Dorothy to break an en gagement before," said Fanny. "I wonde

what has become of her?" "There is no use in waiting longer," claimed Belle, secretly pleased at Miss Caxton's delinquency. For it was hard to absorb Fred Morris's attention when the curly headed Dorothy was present.

"Oh! she will certainly come," interposed Fred. "Perhaps you had better go on for your row, and I will step over and learn what has detained Miss Caxton." "Oh, Mr. Morris! we can't get along

without you," said Belle, with a coquettish glance. "I don't dare trust myself to Mr. Roberts' rowing." "No! no! that won't do, Morris!" said Henry, "for I am disabled by a burn on my hand, so you will have to row one boat. I saw Dorothy's father this morning and he told me that he and his wife were going to

Parkersville this afternoon, and I have no doubt Dorothy has gone with them ! "Let us wait fer her a little longer." pleaded Fred.

But Belle decared that she never knew so warm a May before, and should certain ly faint if she didn't get out on the lake soon," Fred submitted, and the party em

barked. It was a dull afternoon to the young man Miss Kenyon, not satisfied with Henry's evident admiration, tried in vain to beguile Fred Morris out of his indifference.

"It's all that chit of a Quakeress!" thought the young lady indignantly. She turned carelessly to Fred, and remarked: How queer Dorothy Caxton is! Don't you think she might as well adopt the Quaker costume outright as wear those prim, plain

dresses of hers?" "I think Miss Caxton dresses in very rood taste," replied Fred, mentally contrasting pretty Dorothy in her white gowns with the elaborately dressed figure opposite him, much to the credit of the demure little Quaker maiden.

"She is so prim and old-fashioned with her absurd 'thee's' and 'thou's'?' laughed Belle. "She might drop all that; there are

so few Quaker families in this vicinity." "And I think," retorted Fred, pulling savagely at his oars, "that nothing is sweeter than Dorothy's quaint speech, except Dorothy herself."

"I beg your pardon," sad Belle, with an

unpleasant smile. "I had no idea I was reading on such delicate ground." With one pretext or another Belle kept hem on the lake until nearly sunset, but at last Fred gratefully pulled up to the shore. Declining Fanny's invitation to tea, Fred started over the hill to John Caxton's a

going down as he pushed open the gate and elected to Congress, and he takes hi walked toward the house.

"Dorothy must be at home," "for the front door is wide open." Seeing the slender figure in white at the window, he called softly, "Dorothy! Dorothy!" There was no answer. Something unnatural and rigid in the pose drew his attention, and she heard steps and voices, but they did not then he saw the blind holding the girl so reslacken at the sound of her cry, and again lentlessly. In another instant he had dashed up-stairs into Dorothy's chamber, thrown up the blind, and held the unconscious girl in his arms. How strangely she look ed; the pretty face suffused with a purple flush; the veins swollen and inflamed; the faded roses falling from her breast. Carrying Dorothy reverently to the bed, Fred applied restoratives and had the happiness at last to see the brown eyes unclose, and hear the weet lips murmur, "Frederick, did thee ear me call?"

memory. The crickets hummed a ceaseless "Did you call me, my darling?" he asktune. A bird flew to the elm-tree over the ed, drawing the curly head closer to his breast.

"Yes, but thee was rowing away, and' -with a start Dorothy roused to realities and drew herself blushing out of the young man's arms.

"Thee ought to have mended that pulley, John," said Dorothy's mother, with a glance of mild reproof at her husband, when they heard of their daughter's adventure. "Well, I should have done so last week if

it hadn't been for mending the leak in the wood-shed roof, and putting up shelves in the store-room for thee." "Dorothy has given me the right to fir oulleys and hold heavy burdens for her in

the future, Mr. Caxton," said Fred. "So she is going to stay a prisoner after all!" laughed her father.

"Yes, father, but Frederick and I are both in the same trap," answered Dorothy, slyly.

A Study of Legs.

Men generally cross their legs when there s the least pressure on their minds. You will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other, because the mind and body work tozether.

A man engaged in auditing accounts will never cross his legs, says the Denver Tribune, neither will a man who is writing an article, or who is employed in any manner where his brain is actively engaged. When at work in a sitting posture the limbs naturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight A man may cross his legs if he is sitting

n an office chair discussing some business proposition with another man, but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceives something to be gained. his limbs uncross quick as a flash, he bends forward toward his neighbor and begins to use his hands. That is a phase that I believe you will always observe. Men often cross their legs at public meet

ntertained: they are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place them. selves in the most comfortable position known to them-namely, leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man always crosses his legs when h eads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the

aper, of course, to inform himself, but at

ngs, because they go there to listen, or to be

the same time the perusal of its contents is ecreation for him, and his body again seeks ts position of relaxation. When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work-

on the duties of the day before him. Men cross their legs in a ball room, but it s far from an elegant thing to do, and it is not done by those who have been brought up in good society. It is your "three-pennybit young man" who crosses his legs at a ball, and, would you believe it, I have seen young ladies do the same thing.

Taming Two Humming-Birds

A young lady, an invalid, residing at Sar Rafel, one of the health resorts of California, illustrated St. James' assertion that every kind of birds has been tamed, by tam ing two free, wild humming-birds.

Her doctor ordered her to recline daily,

luring the summer, on rugs spread on the

garden lawn. While taking his agreeable

prescription one day, she noticed that two umming-birds were inspecting her from safe distance. Their wise little heads, turned to one side, showed their curiosity, and she, taking advantage of it, planend for a more intimate acquaintance. She plucked a fuchsia, atached it to a branch over her head, and filled it with sweetened water. In a few

slender bills down into the flower and took long draughts. The next day she filled a fresh fuchsla with oney. The actions of the birds showed tha they preferred it to sweetened water. In few days the birds became so tame and so impatient that they scarcely waited for her to leave the flowers before thrusting their

minutes the two little birds thrust their

bills into the honey. One day, while she held the flower she was filling with drops from a spoon, the bird caught the drops as they fell, and then. becoming impatient, darted their thread, like tongues into the contents of the spoon. The two birds were both males, and there fore fought for possession of the honey-filled flower. But they united to keep other humming-birds away, and when a wasp or a bee came near it was chased away.

When the beginning of the rainy s drove the young invalid into the house, she tried to coax them to the parlor window. At first they acted as if there was some mistake. They would hum about the window where she stood with the flower and the spoonfu of honey, or watch her from a neighboring branch, but not a sip would they take. But at last, one bird, responding to her callhovered about her hand, and took from it repeatedly drops of honey.

Going to Congress.

A man with a million dollars, who need never let business bother him any more, and who has a lovely home, surrounded by every vague fear in his heart lest some evil had comfort and friends innumerable, and who to get Frederick by herself!" Here Doro- happened to Derothy. The sun was just is perfectly happy, allows himself to be

and goes to Washington, and they rooms at a hotel. At home the wife is and respected by all who know her, and house is the center of social affairs. living in Washington a month she has four calls from persons she never he before, who are wives of members in ferent parts of the country. She has the acquaintance in the hotel parlors of wives of two members and four fe whom she believes to be lobbyists, whole designs on her husband's votes, and she the "homesickest" woman on earth. two months she has got acquainted with wives of three members from her own & two of whom she don't like; has atter one White House reception, and seen name in a Washington society paper s wrong, but it was announced that she lovely in a low corsage and diamonds she knows she is bony, and never had a down dress in the past thirty years, tries to prevent any of the society p

going to her home, fearing her friends laugh at her. In three months she is sick and disc aged, and the society papers announce the lovely and accomplished wife of (gressman So-and-So has returned to home to prepare for social festivities at capital later in the season. She return have a fit of sickness and wishes to have her husband had never thought of goin

In the meantime the Congressman, wh life was so quiet at home, and so full of joyment, is humping himself night and to keep up with demands of his constitu He shadows the Pension Office until h called a bore, he works the Post-Office partment for offices and is the third sen of everybody, walking miles every day tends sessions and committee meeting troduces constituents from home to President, though he is in doubt wh the President knows who he is; sho gang of visitors through the Capitol by ing and the other places of interest, asthr

he were a guide instead of a statesman, He loses his appetite, and maybe h to stimulants; perhaps he dies of make but if he lives he goes home to be re-elec sick, disgusted, but desiring to be vind ed by a second term. He finds that in his absence every

act of his has been misconstrued, and of his former friends have gone back him, and if he is re-elected he will have buy his election, which he does, and the serves out his second term carelessly, don't want a re-election and generally not get it. He returns to his home down, his temper injured so he can't himself if he wanted to, his wealth good to him, and he dies, finally, leavin his family the legacy that "Pa was in gress once." The glory of statesm

small.-N. Y. News. Opium Smuggling

It is believed by those who are acquime with the subject that at least two-lines the smuggled opium brought to San Fan co is carried by the transpacific steam which there are two each month from H Kong. Thousands of pounds of the " traband" are stowed away in the stea before their departure from Hong Kong, are carried ashore under the noses,

speak, of the customs officere.

For years what is known as the key trick" has been worked on one steamers. A shaft key is made of m steel, and is about one foot wide at the and tapering down to about eight inch width at the bottom, being of proport thickness and about three feet in solid metal, but the smugglers employ ow dummy of exactly the same size made to contain thirty pounds, or 3500 worth of prepared opium. The is carefully adjusted and the sides are h together by rivets having sunken heads. ook at the dummy key one would t twice before undertaking to lift it, and it could readily be raised by one man. two customs officers at the end of the g plank, however, the dummy has been know

to task to its utmost the strength of able-bodied men. On the steamer City of Tokio there holes drilled in the iron floor and core with sheeting, which were used for m years for stowing contraband opium. holes would contain in all about 500 poll of the drug. Although the searchers quently passed through the long alley, sometimes beat the ends of their stickson the "cached" goods, no discoveries ever made. A steamer's shaft aller dark, narrow, low-roofed and altogether nviting place in which to conduct of nspections, and for this reason, althou requently used for the purpose mention

the finding of opium there is of rare on From the shaft alley opium is free aken ashore by means of carpenters' orses. A hole running nearly the wh length of the saw-horse is cut in its un-side and covered with a piece of wood with fits tightly into its place and is held by screws. From eight to twelve pounds opium may be carried off the steamer in nanner, and there have been few insta

of detection. A "boiler-stick," as it is sometim ed, is employed in a similar manner. stick is a heavy piece of wood, used a rest" or lever in repairing boilers. be easily duplicated by a hollow stick which small cans or intestines contain opium can be placed and taken ashor often as ten times a day. This means smuggling the drug ashore was extensi employed until, upon one occasion, years ago, a boiler-maker carrying a down the gang-plank, stumbled, and opium falling out, was quickly pounced on by the customs officers.

After that "stick smuggling" was doned, but changes in the customs about the docks have encouraged its em ment recently. It is looked upon as of the safest means of getting opium asi next to paying duty or "standing in" the searchers. If discovered the smi can throw his stick overboard, when it's from the weight of heavy metal placed the ends. Then, too, if the Govern watchers are observed to be unusually ious about making a seizure, a sound may be allowed to pass through their and having disarmed suspicion, the gier may, half an hour later, take an estick ashore.

With ribbons flying, gown awry, with panting breath and boots unlaced, to her vows of yore, she's been, Noth now and over-mine " in haste." -The Century

Didn't Like the Country.

on was canvassing in southern Dakot money for the "homestead mon which it is proposed to erect at Mitch He rode up to one schack and ad a man sitting in front of him: "Good morning, my friend." "G'mornin'." "Fine day."

"Wal, nothin' extra." How are times with you?" "Poor, stranger, blame poor." "What's the matter?" "Oh, wheat's so dang low, an' I hain't none to sell." "I am canvassing for-" "Don't want no hail insurance."

"Got all the fruit trees I want." "Yes; but I am not a tree agent. This onething that I am sure you will like to e your name-"

But this isn't insurance of any kind; it

Never sign no papers for strangers." of course, but let me explain. We are ting money to erect a monument to the estead law and-" "Is it dead, pardner?" No; the idea is to erect an imposing

nite shaft, 160 feet high, in the center of parter section of land, to perpetuate the nory of the untold benefits of the home end law. "Yes; I calkilate they are untold.

n't hear much 'bout 'em in these parts.' What! don't you think you have derived at benefits from the homestead?" Not that I knows of."

I don't believe you like farming." "0h, farmin's all right when you live in wilized country—a place where there's me trees where a feller kin chop an' git a r'easionally, or a 'coon. Why, stranger, rain't a 'coon in this hull country, an' know it."

"Where did you live formerly?" Mich'gan, north'n Mich'gan." "You can't give me anything for the

"Not a danged cent. But I'll tell yer, if er can't chop, er bile maple sugar, er then.-Martford Times. et squirrels, er trap b'ar er hunt bee s, er git eny slip'ry elm er see a hoop for a year, er ever hear a 'coon for the all blamed summer, why, I'll chip in the

He was Turner.

The greatest problem of the day," re ked Police Captain Mount solemnly as it on the steps of headquarters last night tening a crowd of citizens on various ies, "is one which I have been forced to dy deeply, but which I am afraid is be-

"What is that, Captain," timidly inquired anxious but admiring listener. "It is this," responded the veteran com

nder of the Nineteenth with evident feel-

"How can the old maids and small boys this great city be reconciled to one an-

"Is there any serious diff-" began the ndest citizen, but the Captain cut him off

"Anything serious? Why, I should say M Itell you the boys and old maids are at Mr. There are twenty quarrels a day beween them in my precinct, and I dare say leek Williams has nearly as many. There salways a crowd of old women at my house miting to see me before breakfast, and a ing string at the station-house to urge me kill every small boy in the ward because hey have broken a few windows playing all or ended a cat or two. Then the boys one around and kick because the old ladies Won't let them have any fun. I tell you tither the lads or the old gals have got to go of there will never be any peace. The Forst subject that ever tackled me was a our and ancient dame whom I naturally bok for a first-class old maid. She stood

"'Is this Capt. Mount?" says she. "It i, says I. 'Then,' says she, 'I want to know why we taxpayers have to submit to aving our front windows broken by lawless mobs of wild boys when we support the plice force in idleness. I am Mrs. Turner, and I live at No. 862 East Forty-seventh street. One of my basement windows was broken by a little wretch yesterday, and that makes two in a few years. I have lived in my house for twenty years, and I never lave seen a policeman go by yet.'

the desk one morning as I entered the

"'Stop right there, madam,' says I. 'You and live in the rear, then, or never look out of the windows, for I have a roundsman Who lives at No. 870, just beyond you, and the passes your house at least five times a day in uniform,'

"'I don't care,' she snapped, 'about Nur roundsman. My opinion is that you police are a lazy set of good-for-nothing

"'And begging your pardon, ma'am,"

ays I, 'my opinion is that you are a female tank of the worst kind.'

"'A female crank?" she gasped, clutching therail. 'A female crank! My! I will Mr. Turner. He is a friend of Commis-Sioner French. You have deeply insulted a respectable lady.'

"Well," continued the Captain laughing, the old dame flounced out, and I forgot all about the matter until the next evening. was standing on the corner near the staion-house with one of my men when a gen-Reman, a stranger to me, tapped me on the "Captain,' says he, 'come and have adgar.' I went along, got the cigar, and bles the pictures of the girl who played the pazzling my brains to think who the "Lost Chord."

fellow was, when sudderly he says: 'Captain, I made up my mind last night, when I got home, to treat you the first time I saw " 'Why?' says I, astonished like.

" Do you remember calling a woman in the station-house . a female crank'?"

" ' I 40,' says I. " You got it right,' says he. " How did you hear of it?' says I.

" She told me,' says he. " Do you know her?' says I. "'Know her,' says he. 'Well, I should smile. I'm Turner.'"—N. Y. Herald.

The Swordfish.

The swordfish is a "queer critter." Whether he weighs two hundred or sever hundred pounds, he is the same sly, fero clous, aggressive fellow—the most terrific foe s man can meet in the water, unless it is nan-eater shark, and probably the swordfish can give him some points. He is a vicious, aggressive fellow; actually malicious, wantonly ugly. His sword is a bony prolongation of his snout, often three feet long, and used as he can use it, it is a terrible weapon. He can not only attack and even kill a whale, but will always attack a man, if he can ge at him, and will not seldom attack a shipburying his sword deep in the planking, and breaking it off-which serves him right, for this often kills the vicious fish. Well, our harpooner on the little Ocean

View, being duly warned by the shout from the lookout, who has discovered a swordfish off on the weather bow. gets ready to throw his lance. The fish, after filling up with mackeral-on which he feeds-floats near the surface, mo tionless, his sharp, sickle-shaped dorsal fin alone sticking out above the water, and serving to betray his position. If the boat approaches "across his bows," so to speak, "head on," he will lie perfectly still and let it almost go over him; but you can't follow him from behind; he is suspicious of that situation and is off. He can dart like a flash of lightning. No other fish has such power of force and swiftness in darting. It is this that makes his otherwise not strong and rather harmless sword such a formidable weapon; a rifle, it is said, can drive even tallow candle through a window-pane.

The harpoonerthrows his lance and buries it deeply in the fish-perhaps throws it almost through his vitals; at any rate, the strong barbed iron "holds." The instant the harpoon is hurled, over goes the barrel, too, thrown by a person who is watching for that exact moment-for the wounded fish darts off at an incredible rate, and makes the foam and spray rise well up over the barrel. This barrel reveals his course, as well as hampering him and wearving himand one of the crew now lowers a boat and goes after him, to "play" him, draw him in and try to exhaust him. If he can only only once get a loop around the slender botget up a collect'n ter build a 'sylum for tom of that widely-forked mackeral tail he eassed fools that come out here where is sure or landing his prey-and not till

Mary as a Favorite Name.

Mary has always been a favorite name. In every language of Asia and Europe, thuv a good hoss."—Estelline (Dak.) as well as that of Egypt, it appears with out variation. It has been an equal favorite with the aristocrats of France and the Puritans of New England, and it equally becomes literature or the kitchen. It is stately when we speak of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; it is simplicity itself when we speak of Mary O'Brien, who brings in our breakfast rolls. At one time it may bring up a picture of a divinely painted face hanging in the rich gloom of an Italian gallery, and at another of a red-cheeked dairymaid with her bare feet in the daisied grass. Two of England's five queens have borne it, and the most memorable woman that Scotland ever produced has made it immortal. The proudest women of France have dignified it and the worst women of Russia have disgraced it. There are as many Marys smiling at the circling suns that make the brief summer by the northern sea as loll through the luxurious days by the Mediterranean. How many lovers have loved the dear old name! How they have associated it with purity and gentleness, with womanliness and candor and trust! What a fateful name it is! Its bearer seems predestined to sorrow, yet it is gladsome, too. "My mother's name was Mary." What a pleasant thing to say! "My little daughter Mary." Could anything be prettier?
"My sister Mary, who is dead." What a wealth of tender suggestions! "Mary, my wife." What a picture of home

comfort! The Country Choir.

The choirs of country churches seem to fall entirely into the hands of women. Sometimes a tenor visiting at a country house over Sunday will add his best notes to the anthems whenever he can manage to catch up with the zealous organist, and occasionally the minister joins manfully in the hymns, but for the most part the vocal praise in rural communities is done by women. The doctor's wife, who wears an expansive "union linen," belted at the waist with a black ribbon, and red flowers in her bonnet, leads, and delivers her notes with a sort of rocking-horse movement, in the vain endeavor to control that erratic genius, the district school teacher, who is organist and thinks time was made for slaves. The ugly girl of the village sings also and comes out strong in order to crush the village beauty, who has no musical gifts and thinks Eliza sings much too loud. Those of the district school girls who can follow a tune are there, and the one in the corner, with a face like a wild rose and blue eyes filled with ineffable yearning, is possibly pious, but more probably wishing for a new hat like the summer boarder who sits in the first pew. There is some noble work done by this part of the church militant in its earnest encounter with the musical half of that service, set forth by the bishops in council, to be said and sung by the congregations throughout the land, and they end flushed but triumphant, and the school teacher pulls out the vox humana and vibrato stops and plays the congregation out of church to the music of some strictly original variations. And she half fancies as her eyes are lifted in rapt devotion that she somewhat resemHe was no Heathen.

A stout-built Chinaman was riding downtown in a Chicago street-car when an overgrown newsboy jumped on the rear platform west of the bridge.

"Hullo, John!" sung out the youth 'Had any rats to-day?" The Chinaman gave no sign of under

standing a word. "Gimme a kiss, John; I'm stuck on yer shape!" continued the newsboy, at which several men on the car laughed. The China. man.gave no sign.

"Yer no good, John," said the bully, swinging off the car. "Bar that Chinaman out. Put him off," he yelled, as the car struck the bridge. "Boycott der heathen!" That was the last word he said to his victim Quick as a flash and without a word the Celestial slid off the car, and before the rough could move was upon him. With skillful fling of his right hand he caught the bully and slapped his jaw. As the boy staggered back a Chinese fist struck his stomach, and the next instant an Oriental sandal hit him in just the right place to straighten him up. The car conductor considerately pulled the bell, while the men passengers gave a cheer and the ladies clapped their hands. Leaving his tormentor in demoralized heap in the street, the China-

man was back in his seat in an instant. "The Slunday-school bloy," he explained, 'he calles me heelen. I lickee white bloy heelen evly timee."

Fortune-Telling.

At the end of the first decade of the present century there lived in Paris a man of tremendous genius and power, who had for ten years ruled France with a rod of iron, and who, in the year 1810, was vir tually master of the continent of Europe. One day this man disguised himself in a red wig and beard and a pair of blue spectacles -normally he was pale, dark-haired and elean-shaven—and went in a hackney coach to the house of a famous professional sibyl called Mile. de Normand, to have his fortune told, The wise woman scanned the lines of the palm of his hand, and said-so the story goes: "You will end where Venice ends. Good morning." Now, at the extremity of the Queen of the Adriatic, beyond the Lido, there is a tiny islet called St. Helena. It was at the Longwood House, St. Helena, that in the year 1821 there died a miserable and broken-hearted exile-that Napoleon the Great who had been Emperor and King and the arbiter of Europe. He was the man disguised in the red wig and beard, with the blue spectacles, who called on Mile, de Normand. In is related that the day after his interview with the sorceress he laughingly mentioned her enigmatical utterances to his brother-inlaw, Joachim Murat, who in early life had been postilion to an innkeeper in the south of France, and who rose to be Grand Duke of Berg and King of Naples. To neither of the royal kinsmen did Mlle. de Normand's predictions concerning the end of Venice present any kind of purport or significance, but Murat observed that he would try his luck and consult the wise woman himself. He went, not in disguise, but in undress uniform, and attended by an aid-de-camp. Mlle. de Normand received him with her usual coolness and aplomb.

"I know who was here yesterday," she s reported to have said. "He came in disguise and only paid a napoleon; you are a king and must pay ten." The honorarium was duly disbursed. Then quoth Mile de Normand to king Joachim: "Will you have the 'grand jeu?' That will be five napoleons extra." The enchantress next produced a pack of cards about four times the average dimensions, arranged them over again in different combinations, and dealt one card to Murat. "I deal you," said she, "the knave of hearts, the Grand Pendu; good morning." Now a person to whom the "Grand Pendu" is dealt is bound to die by the hand of the throned and defeated, was shot to death in Calabria by sentence of court-martial composed of officers of the army which he had himself once commanded.

Longfellow's First Poem.

An orator may feel a sense of satisfaction in the oration which makes him the voice of a nation, but his success does not thrill him as did the declamation when he was a boy which first made him the hero of the little red school-house at the cross-roads. Even the poet's latest volume, though the publisher announces its tenth edition, does not stir his soul as did the sight of his first poem in the country newspaper.

The poet Longfellow had this thrilling experience in his thirteenth year. Near the farm of his maternal grandfather there was a small lake known as Lovell's Pond. It was the scene of a famous event in New Eng. land history, "Lovell's Fight" with the Indians. The story made such a deep impression on the boy's imagination that he wrote a poem of four stanzas, entitled, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond."

With a trembling heart, he ran down to the printing-office where The Portland Gagette was published, and dropped the manuscript into the letter-box. The evening on which the paper was printed he went again. and stood shivering while watching the working of the press and wondering if his

poem would appear the next morning. His sister shared his confidence, and the watched their father when he picked up the paper and dried it before the wood fire. He read it slowly, laid it aside and said nothing They picked it up, and lo! the poem was there in the poet's corner.

The delighted boy read it over and over, gain and again, and each time he felt the thrill of pleasure intensified. In the evening he went to visit his friend Frederick. the son of Judge Mellen, his father's intimate friend. The conversation turned upon poetry, and the judge, taking up the morning's Gazette, asked:

"Did you see the piece in to-day's paper? Very stiff; remarkably stiff, Moreover, it is all borrowed, every word of it."

It was the boy's first encounter with 'critic," and that night his pillow was sprinkled with tears. The judge was correct n his criticism; but poor as were the verses, they gave the boy his first sensation of the pleasure of seeing oneself in print.

Now the funnyisms of the Lord High Exc-cutioner in "The Mikado" are becoming stale don't style them chestnuts. Call em Ko-ko-

VARIETIES.

SHASIDE COURTSHIP.

BEASIDE COURTSHIP.

Beneath the ocean's briny waste
The sun had sunk to sleep,
And Night with sable hand had placed
A curtain o'er the deep.
Augustus walked along the shore
With beauteous Arabella;
In vain he struggled o'er and o'er
Of all his love to tell 'er.
"I'll be your slave," at last he said,
"If you'll be my bride.
O, say that me you'll surely wed!
O, be my angel-guide!"
At last she answered his demand,
And calmed his heart's wild flutter:
"First tell me, Gussie, how you stand
On meat, and bread, and butter."
—Merchant Troveler.

BOOMING THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Hous. on and Galveston are commercial rivals

nence a resident of either city may commi any crime with impunity as long as he does it with the intention of advancing the interests of the place.

Recorder-"You have been drunk again What's your excuse now?"

" Your Honor, I was only celebrating the great natal day of American independence.' "Yes, but yesterday was the 11th, not the 4th.

"I know it, but I did not have canital enough the Fourth to celebrate the day in manner worthy of the great City of Galveston, the queen city of the gulf, the gem of the sea, the—the—great cotton mart of the South, so I got tight yesterday instead." Recorder (whose local pride is touched)-

"The case is dismissed. We must do what little we can to help boom up the great business interests of our great city, compared with which Houston is a mere hamlet."--Texas Siftings.

PRINCE JOHN AND THE PIGMY .- President Van Buren's son, familiarly known as "Prince John," was a man of great natural ability, good lawyer and a ready wit. On one occasion he had taken some technical legal advantage by which his opponent's client in an ction was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him: he would wither him. Happening to see John one day at Downing's standing at the bar, he boldly confronted the prince, and, being a small man. looked at him fleroely and burst out: "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any case so nasty that you wouldn't indertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away anientially drawling out the reply in the little man's ear: "What you been doing?"-Ben. Perley Poore.

WHY SPEAK OF THE BOOTS?-Mark Twain and Dan de Quille roomed together in early Comstock days. One morning Dan missed his boots, and, after a vain search, he suspiciously inquired of Mark, who was lying in bed lazily smoking a clay pipe: "Mark, I ean't find my boots; do you know anything bout them?" "Your boots?" complacently replied Mark

Well, ves: I threw them at that blasted cat that was howling around the house last night!" "Threw my boots at the cat!" howled Dan, n 'a rage. "Why the devil didn't you throw our own boots?"

"Dan." said Mark, after a reflective puff or two-"Dan, if there is anything I hate it is a selfish man. I have observed of late that you are growing selfish. What difference does it make whose boots were thrown at that cat?' -San Francisco Post.

MISS BIRDIE MCGINNIS is one of the most confirmed flirts in Austin. She has been engaged to half a dozen men, and thus far has ver married any of them.

Of late Tom Anjerry, a dissipated student of the University of Texas, has been paying Miss Birdie marked attention. A few even-ings ago, being in a secluded place with her, he flopped down on his knees and remarked in an agonized tone of voice; "Miss Birdie, I adore you."

"I can't believe you," replied Birdie, "you nen are so fickle and unreliable. Your socalled love is a mere passing whim." "Oh. no." said Tom, "my love for you is

NO TIME TO STUDY NATURE .- "Ah." said

bold to inquire what that great quantity of regetation growing over there is? 'Certainly, mister, that's corn."

"Ah, thanks. And those large anima ver beyond the fence, they are, er-"Cows, my friend, every one of 'em cows. Say, you don't seem to be very well posted on

these 'ere things." "Perhaps not. The fact is, my business has kept me so closely confined that this is the first chance I have had to get out to the

"Running a bank or something like that?" "No. sir. I am editor of an agricultural paper. I have held that position for thirty

"Well, mother," said a working man to his wife as he returned from the common where he had been hobnobbing all the forenoon with his fellow-strikers, "let's have dinner." "No dinner to-day, old man," she replied. "No dinner, what's up?" "I have struck for eight hours work and two meals a day, so has Mrs. Johnson, so has Mrs. Spring. In fact, we've had a meeting and we have concluded that 16 hours' a day is rough on poor females when big, strong men can only stand eight hours.' He seized his hat and ran out to see if he could have a committee of arbitration ap-

THE wife of a Walnut Street business man, n response to an appeal from her little boy, allowed him on the morning of "the glorious" to lay in a supply of firecrackers from a neighboring store. In the evening he was allowed to replenish his stock. He came home with double the quantity he had asked the privilege of buying. On being remonstrated with he replied: "It doesn't matter, mamma; they don't cost anything. The man charged them to papa." The father is wondering if the boy meant any reflection on his credit. -Des Moines Mail.

"GEORGE is working too hard," exclaimed fond but foolish wife, referring to her husband, "Indeed?" said a friend of her husband. "He does look very pale." "He's not only so pale, but absent-minded. He does not appear to have a thought about what he is doing. Only the other night we were out at a dinner-party, when the host said, speaking to
George: 'What will you have?' George reby indiscretions, excesses, overwork of the brain
what. 'Fill tales two cards' Poor man, he's George: 'What will you have?' George re-plied; 'I'll take two cards.' Poor man, he's working too hard."-St. Paul Globe.

INDIVIDUALLY and collectively, woman is a great adjunct of civilization and progress The electric light is a good thing, but how pale and feeble it looks by the light of a good woman's eyes. The telephone is a great invention. It is a good thing to talk at and murmur into and deposit profanity in, but to take up a conversation and keep it up and follow a man out through the front door with it, the telephone has still much to learn from women.

THIS PAPER is onflictn Philadelphia it, the telephone has still much to learn from women. follow a man out through the front door with

Chaff.

Judge—You had as an accomplice a villian f the deepest hue. Prisoner—Yes, your onor, he was a nigger.

"What comes after the fireworks?" queried gentle Annie last evening. "Liniment," grimly answered prosaic John.

We see a lengthy article going the rounds of the paper headed, "How to Manage a Wife." We didn't read it; no use.

A small mule tried to run away with a big cart loaded with stone, but could not move it. Another case of "Didn't know it was loaded." If civilization continues its onward march the next century will see the penalty for eatng raw onions twice as heavy as for hou

"Are you a marrying man!" was asked of sombre-looking gentleman at a recent upown reception. "Yes, sir," was the reply, I'm a clergyman.".

Yale College has established a chair of ournalism. It is an old battered affair with three legs and a broomstick and filled with ex-changes for a cushion.

Boots for dogs that have sore feet are kept for sale in New York. We have a boot for logs in this office, but we don't confine its use to those with sore feet. Do not laugh at the gentleman with a bare poll, my son. It is not nearly so bad to have a head that is baid on the outside as to have a lead that is baid on the inside.

"Isn't it heavenly?" ejaculated Miss Gush in reference to Miss Pedal's performance on the piano. "Yes," replied Fogg, "it is indeed heavenly. It sounds like thunder."

"Is he a man of much caliber?" said a gir to a belle about a certain gay and giddy Co gressman. "Oh, yes," was the confident ply, "he is the greatest bore I ever saw."

The bravest are not always the tenderest, the poets sing; there is the red game rooster for instance; he will fight a bird of doubl his weight, but he cuts up tough in a po-

"How much pie do they give you at your boarding-house for dinner?" "About an eighth of a hemisphere." "Suppose you ask for a second piece." "Well, then we find no quarter."

Conscience will sometimes let a gentleman doze; but after discovery has come, and opened your curtains, and said, "You desired to be called early!" there's little use in trying to sleep much.—Thackeray. "How much is that feller wuth?" said

village store-keeper when asked in regard the financial ability of one of his customer "Wal, ef meetin'-houses was sell apiece, he couldn't buy a brick!" He was a carpenter. He had lifted his hammer to strike a nail. Did he strike? Not much! He paused, then returned the hammer to his box. The twelve o'clock whistle had blown. He was working by the day.

They were discussing an elopment, and one lady, turning to a friend said; "Don't you believe it would kill you if your husband was to run away with another woman?" "It might," was the reply. "Great joy sometimes kills."

At a lecture on "The Decline of Literature," the eloquent orator shouted: "Where are the Chaucers, and Shakespeares, and Miltons, and Spencers, and Macaulays? Where are they?" And a voice answered sadly from the gallery: "All dead." Snobley-Aw-aw-it must be very un

Snolley—Aw—aw—it must be very the pleasant for you Americans to be governed by people—aw—whom you wouldn't ask to dinner." American belle—Well, not more so, perhaps, than for you in England to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner." An officer of the army made the acquaint

ance of a young lady at a ball. She instantly became very familiar and said: "Captain, I want you to stop parading past my window every day. My mother don't like it." "I'll be glad to accommodate you if will tell me where you live," replied the captain. "It was a "character" who, years ago.

while at the railroad station when a young man came in just too late for the train and began jawing about it, said to the belated youth: "Young man, when you ain't here they run the railroad train by that clock (pointing to the time-piece) up there." Mrs. P.-Look at the fat man. He ha

given his seat to a lady, and is clinging to the strap. He is very stout and looks tired, and wasn't called upon to give up his seat with two slim dudes sitting still. Mr. P.—You haven't given him full credit for his generosity, my dear. Mrs. P.—Why not? Mr. P.—He has given nis seat to two ladies.

Better than Vacation.

This is pre-eminently the vacation month when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable sympgreater than that of your last four fellows put. toms of scrofula, the tortures of biliousness dyspensia or sick headache, there is mor pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I the summer tourist, leaning over the fence will purify your blood, tone up and strengthand addressing the farmer, "may I make en your body, expel every trace of scrofula, correct bilious pepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enjoy your vacation a thou

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give the pains and aches of rheun this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheuma tism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being rec ommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before

1 nave been amicked with rheumatism. Before
1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then
began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did
me more good than all the other medicine I
ever had." H. T. Balcom, Shirley, Mass. "I suffered from what the do muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sar-saparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier-Chicago, Ill. We shall be glad to send, free of charge to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Nervous Debility

Winchester's Specific Pill a purely vegetable preparation, the most success ful remedy known. Send for circular. Price & per box; Six boxes, §5. by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 Williams St., New Yorl au10eow26t

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY. MILITURIA I IIIIIIIII DIBRITARII I KALAMAZOO, MICH. On Mt. Holyoke Plan. Board and tuition, \$175 per schoolyear. Build-ing heated by steam. Instruction thorough Fall term begins Sept. 8, 1886. For circulars ad-dress Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LIVER
Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, and a supplementary complexion, weak Variable appetite; faint, grawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad tasts in the mouth the stomach, bad breath, bad tasts in the mouth the stomach, bad breath, bad tasts in the mouth the stomach, bad breath, bad tasts in the stomach, bad t low spirits, general prostration. There causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolvent. no form of disease more prevalent than Dys-pepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleaning and purifying the blood, tones up the diges tive organs, and relief is obtained at once DE. JOEN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARRAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the ours of Scrotnia Syphilis, and many other cutaeous and glandalar affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases. Ds. JOHN BULL—I have been for a number of yearseverely affiliced with a mercurial headachs and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SASSAFARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ny. DR. JOHN BULL. — I procured one bottle of BULL's Samsapasella for my eldestson. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepala as well.

JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition

T. H. OWENS, Louisvine, my. Dr. John Bull.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. John Bull. Sabsarahilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best pricele of Sarasparilla in use. M. Pylley, M. D., Louisville, Ky., Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Rosp. BLOOD

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids con-Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, affecting the alands. often resulting the system through the blood, usually causing headache, weakness pair in the blood, affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sere eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a divretic on the for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause

rs combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Hy.

blood as well, causing the great or-gans of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restered. Dr. John Bull.—I have used Bull's Sarsara-Rilla for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general de-bility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly,

Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the

KIDNEYS

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

DR. JOHN BULL—It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly seperior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrotule and all diseases of the blood and Edgasys.

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bandford, E., 831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISMS. KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood an

cleanses the system through the regul

HUMPHREYS'



HOMEOPATHIC

Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs... General Debility, Physical Weakness Kidney Disease...

SPECIFICS Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of



BEST SHELLER IN THE WOELD! GARRY IRON ROOFING CO,

CLEVELAND, O., For Circulars, and Price-List No. 11 au10-no25 THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY

STANDARD WIND MILL Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it lating, Most P. uaranteed

> 17 Sizes, 1 to 40 Horse Power, adopted by the U.S. Government and Leading Kaliroda. Also the Celebrated I X L Feed Mill, I X L Stalk Cutter, I X L Shellor, Horse Powers, Wood and Irem For Catalogue and Free-List, address U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, IIL

CHICAGO Veterinary College, INCORPORATED 1883.

Regular session begins Friday, October 1st, 1686 and runs six mooths. For annual announcement giving all particulars, a idress the Secretary,

JOSEPH HUGHES, JI R C V S.,

120 25th St _____ Chicago, Ill. **FENCES** FOR

CHAPIST AND BEST FARMERS Wholesale and Retail. Agents Wanted. Catalogue free. STANDARD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O. au10eow7t



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Cheap Farms For SALE SY Hurt & Jones, Real Betste Agents, BLASSTON, VA.

MORTGAGE SALE. Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain moderate gave made and executed on the first day of July, A. D. 1978, by Lucy Aon Kennedy of Detroit, Warne County, Michigan, to Charies R. Garrison, of the same place, which mortgage was ship recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Consty, Michigan, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1985, in liber 111 of Mortgages, on page 333, and which mortgage was fluly making of to the undersigned, He ary A. Haigh, on the first day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber of the said Register of Boods on the 1886 and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the office of the gald Register of Boods on the 1884 and the said Register of Boods on the 1884 and the first day of March, A. D. 1886, in liber 37 of assignment claimed to be due and unpaid on aid mortgage is the date of this notice is one hundred and saventy-is we dollars and thirty cents (\$178.80), princelland and interest; and whereas no suit or proceeding the law or in chancery has been instituted to 30, cover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, natice is heaving given that by virtue of the power of sale combined in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage in such mortgage. Manual of all Diseases, given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the stable in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public action, to the highest hidden, at the easterly front door of the City Rail of the City of Detroit (that being the building is which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, on Wednesday the elevanth day of Angast, A. B. 1886, at twelve o'clock moon of said day. The premises covered by said mortgage are described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or passed, at land situated in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, more particularly described as follows, to wit: Lot ten (16 in block two (2 of Garrison's emb division of lots 4, 7, and 8 of the Military Reservation in Dearborn, according to the plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

HENRY A. HAIGH, SANDS F. MOORS, Assigned of said Mortgage, Attorney for Assignee.

Dated, Detroit, May 1st, A. D. 1886.

No. 24543.—State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Howard Wiest vs. Charles H. Borgman. In attachment. Notice is hereby given that on the 27thday of March 1886, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Howard Wiest, above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Charles H. Borgman, the above named defendant, for the sum of one handred twenty and 18-100 collars, which said with was returnable on the 10 day of April, 1866.

JAMES J. ATKINSON.

Plantiff's Attorney. Dated this 90th day of April, 1886.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default havingbeen M. Made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Charles Flowers and Mary E Flowers, his wife, both of the City of Detrett, Wayne County, Michigan, to Naomi L. Brown, of the same piace, barring date the eighth day of harch, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1883, in liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 254, on which mortgage there is now elaimed to be due the sum of swo thousand and five hundred dollars principal, and two hundred and forty dollars and the same of the same o there is now elaimed to be due the sum of sme thousand and dve hundred dollars principal, and two hundred and forty dollars and eighty—we cents interest, and no suit or proceedings in law or equity having been instituted to recover said moneys, or any part thereof, now, therefore, by viriue of the power of sale cont sined as said mortage, and the statute of Michigan in each case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the nineteenth day of August A. D. 1866, at 12 o clock noon, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder, at the easterly from the country of the country, and city hall being the place where the Circuit Country for said Country of Wayne is held, the premises described in said mortage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due upon said mortage, with interest, taxes and legal costs paid by said mortage, which premises are described as follows Lots numbered seventy (70), seventy-there (71), seventy-there (72), seventy-there (73), seventy-there (73), interprince (74), cighty-six (85), cighty-seven (87), cighty-cight (83), cighty-nine (89), ninety-even (97), ninety-even (98), ninety-even (99), ninety-our (99), ninety-our (99), ninety-our (99), ninety-our (99), ninety-our (99), none hundred and fourteea (114), one hundred and fourteea (116), one hundred and seventeen (117) of wm. O. Maybary's undivision of lot 10 of Threeders J. and Dennis J. Campau's subdivision of fractional sections 22 and 33, Town one south, Range 12 cast.

Detroit, Mich., May 25th, 1886.

NAOMI L. BROWN,
S. S. BABCOCK,
Attorney for Mortagee.

S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee

NECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Rotice is hereby given that in pursuance of a license granted to the underrigned en the 18th day of September, 1885, by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, in the matter of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyre deceased, we shall on the 20th day of August, 1885, commencing at ten o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Griswold Street entrance of the City Hall in Detroit, all the laterests of said deceased in lot one (1) of block "A" of the Thempson Farm (se called), and in lots twenty-one (2) and twenty-two (23) on the west side of Twentieth Street, Detroit, between Porter and Baker Streets. For information apply to the undersigned or their Attorneys, Atkinson & Atkinson, 19 Rowland Street, Detroit, Mich.

ALEXANDER MOTAGGART.

Executors of the estate of Hugh B. McIntyre, deceased. Notice is hereby siven that is TATE



FOR SENDING COINS SECURSLY BY MAIL.

HIRES IMPROV'D ROOTBEER
Packages, 25 cts. Makes 5 gallous of
a delicious, sparkling and wildesome beverage.
Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of
5 cents. C. E. HIRES, 46 N. Delaware Ave,
hiladelphia, Pa.

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canterization is undoubtedly the most potent agent in the production of death in animal exposed to the influence of fire, yet there are other agencies intensifying this condi tion, or which in themselves will produce the same end. Fire has occurred in stables and a number of animals have died without any outward apparent cause sufficient to produce death, no trace of fire being discovered on the carcass of any individual animal. Again, the hay racks and hay have been burned in front of horses and none deprived of life, but were rendered either temporarily or permanently useless.

The explanation of the first named caus which animals are found dead, without sufficient outward cause to produce the same, is the sudden terror and fright into which the animals are thrown, producing paralysis of the heart. The majority of deaths occur, however, from carbon suffoca tion and is due to the small bronchia becom ng plugged with the finely divided particles of earbon in the shape of smoke.

The secondary and remote results of exposure to fire, etc., are very important and demand prompt treatment. The loss of nerve force may be so great that it may be impossible for the animal to rally, or there may be grave physical and chemical changes produced in the blood. Nerve stimulants should be liberally administered, brandy and ammonia being among the best. Plenty of fresh air is imperatively demanded. Stimulating liniments should be applied to the chest and legs, such as mustard or ammonia. The wounds produced by the fire should be at once excluded from the air and the germs it contains. This can be done by the application of flour, starch, arrowroot, Relief must be given to the pain and irritation produced, which can possibly best be accomplished by hypodermic injections of morphia. The system must be supported by the administration of easily digested nutriments, and nothing is better than milk with eggs, oatmeal with brandy.

The parts burned should be circumscribed to prevent sloughing by the free use of antiseptics, such as cotton batting saturated with glycerine and carbolic acid, six parts of the former to one of the latter.

In regard to the removal or rescue of animals from burning buildings, it may be found necessary to blindfold the animal, if he will not move by coaxing, or the whip may have to be brought into requisition. The terror produced by the fire and smoke may render the animal frantic and almost uncontrollable. Perfect self-control is therefore required on the part of the rescuer. There seems to be a mad desire on the part of the animal rescued to rush back into the flames, which must be guarded against.

Philosophy of Dairy Profits.

Not a morsel of beef and not a drop of milk are produced without food; not a movement of a limb can be made, and not a breath drawn that is not compensated for in food. If the cows travel two miles or one mile to pasture, or if they are hurried, or abused, or frightened-all is paid for by the food. If they are chased by dogs, or by flies, or by men, they are chased at the cost of food, and the milk is poorer in butte the nervous excitement uses it up. Then is not one degree of heat in the body of the cow that is not produced from the food she eats. If cows are exposed in winter to a temperature of 15 degrees below zero, if they are "deformed by dripping rains or withered by a frost," food enough must be burnt in the stomach to make up for the loss of heat by the body. This is Nature's law of equivalents: "Something must be paid for everything, for it is impossible to produce anything from nothing." With regard to dairy cows, it must be borne in mind that they have first of all to live before they can produce any milk at all from

food they eat, and about two-thirds of food goes to keep them in fair condibefore any milk can be made from it. Lis has been tested and proven over and rer again. Some dairy farmers seem to ink that they can with impunity keep acir cows on "short commons" during the winter, and that they will pick up in the spring, and milk as well as ever, but this is a great mistake. A poverty-stricken cow must first of all supply the wants of her system, and get back into decent condition be fore she can possibly give rich milk and plenty of it; and many cows for months in the summer do not fully recover from a winter's starving; some never get over it at all. All profit that comes from either a dairy cow, or one that is being fattened, is is derived from the food over and above that which is necessary to sustain the offices of life; and in a feeding animal that weighs no more at the end of the season than at the beginning, the food consumed has, except for the excreta, been wholly wasted, that is, the farmer derives no benefit from it. So with a dairy cow, if she gives no more than 300 gallons of milk in the season, she is kept at a loss .- Cassell's Dairy Farm-

A Growing Enterprise.

To the many inquiries received by us, in relation to M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., and their popular Black Diamond Brand Pre-Roofing, whose advertisment appears i whose advertisment appears in our columns, it gives us pleasure to state that the firm is reliable, having an immense capital, and that their roofing material is all that they claim for it.

The senior member of the firm, Mr. Ehret, has been a manufacturer and dealer in roofing materials for the past twenty-five years, located at Philadelphia, Pa., where by exercising the practical knowledge attained by close attention to business, assisted by his partners Mr. G. W. Elkins and Geo. D. Widener, gentlemen well known throughout the east for their business ability, enables the firm to maintain their position at the head of the manufacturers and dealers in the firm to maintain their position at the head of the manufacturers and dealers in roofing materials. Messrs. M. Ehret, Jr., & Oc's home office and works are located at Phitadelphia, Pa. Their largest factory is at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River. Their products are shipped all over the United Three loads at \$13 and \$10; one at \$13 and \$10 to Tuesday 12 loads: Four at \$12 and \$11; wo at \$13 50; one at \$14 and \$10.

Wednesday—21 loads: Seven at \$14; four at \$13; three at \$12; two at \$13 50, \$15 0, \$10 50 and \$10.

Thursday: Three loads at \$18 50.

Friday—30 loads: Nine at \$13; five at \$12;

States, and to the province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. Owing to the growing demand and great popularity their Prepared Roofing attained, they decided to start branch offices and warehouses in the west four years ago, and located them at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Dallas, Texas, where the firm carry a large stock of goods; thus being able to handle their goods to better advantage and ship to the most remote parts, with promptness, saving their customers long viscatious delays from the east and a large item in freight.

Mr. S. H. Bingham, the manager of their Chicago office, who has had a large experience in roofing materials, furnishes us with the following detailed account of what Ehret's Black Diamond Prepared Roofing is composed of:

Two or three sheets of wall saturated

STATE OF SPACE OF

Two or three sheets of well saturated tarred felt are used, and between each sheet is forced a layer of water-proof insoluble cement. This combination of felt and cement is passed between steam rollers of creek water by the sate of the same of th cement is passed between steam rollers or great weight, making a most compact and durable material. When felt is laid upon the roof and coated between laps and nailed, a coat of asphaltum cement is applied with an ordinary brush, when this hardens a second coat is applied, which completes and makes a perfectly water-tight roof.

It is unnecessary to state that it is used

It is unnecessary to state that it is used on every description of buildings. Asphal-tum cement is a water-tight material and is made for Prepared Roofing, and recommended by roofers for use on old and new felt shingle, composition, iron and tin roofs, being always ready for use, to be applied with

The felt is put up in rolls each containing sufficient material to cover a surface 10x10 ft. or 100 sq. ft., the same as 1,000 shingles.

An excellent feature of Ehret's Black
Diamond Prepared Roofing is that it can be laid on flat or steep roofs and does not re quire a skilled mechanic to lay it properly again, it combines cheapness with durabil-ity, is practically fire-proof and is perfectly water-proof. Their complete eight page circular contains testimonials from many of our best business men throughout the west and we would advise parties who contem-plate roofing any kind of buildings to write the nearest office for samples and all desired information.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 10, 1886. FLOUR.-Market steady and unchanged

Michigan white wheat, stone process\$8 50 @4 00
Michigan white wheat, stone process 30 @4 00 Michigan white wheat, roller process 4 00 @4 35
Michigan white wheat petents 450 @475
Minnesota, bakers
Minnesota, patents 5 00 @5 25
Low grade winter wheat 2 85 @8 25
Rye, Western 3 65 @8 85
WHEAT.—The market yesterday opened

steady, but gradually weakened under discouraging reports from other points. Chicago was dull and heavy, the visible supply showed over 2,000,000 bu, of an increase, and there was nothing to sustain prices. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 77%c; No. 2 red 78½c; No. 3 red, 76¾c; rejected red, 68c. In futures latest prices were: No. 2 red. August 781/c; September, 79c: October, 801/2c.

CORN.-No. 3 yellow quoted at 43c; No. 2 441/2c; No. 3, 43c. Stocks light and market quiet but firm. OATS .- New No. 2 white quoted at 321/20;

No. 2 mixed, 291/2c. Old light mixed, 34c. BARLEY .- Nothing doing in spot. For Oc tober delivery No. 2 is quoted at \$1 50 per

FEED.—Bran is quoted at \$10@10 50 per ton and middlings at \$10 00@14 50. Market firm. BUTTER.—Choice creamery will bring 18@ 19c, and choice dairy 13@14c, with 15c some times paid for extra.

CHEESE.—New stock is quoted as follows: State full creams, 8@9c; New York, 8@ 9c; Ohio, 71/2@8c. Market quiet and steady. EGGS.—Market dull at 11@11%e for fresh tock. Receipts fair.

APPLES.-Quotations for ordinary good to choice fruit are \$1 00@2 00 \$ bbl. Fancy lections \$2 25@2 50 W bbl., and rather scarce DRIED APPLES .- Market dull; quoted at 2½@3c ₽ b. for sun dried. Evaporated stock uoted at 6%@7%c # b.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, oox, \$7 00@7 50; oranges, Messinas 😵 box, \$6 50@7 50; bananas, \$ bunch, \$1 50@2 50 for ellow, and \$1 25@1 50 for red: ed 100, \$4 50@5 00; pine apples, \$1 25@1 50 \$2 doz BEESWAX.—Steady at 22@30c \$ b., as to

HONEY .- Ouoted at 13@15c B b.; extrac ed, 10@12c. Demand light.

BALED HAY.—Quoted at \$10 00@11 00 \$ ton for car lots of mixed on track; choi timothy at \$11 00@12 00. Market dull. HOPS.-New York quoted at 30@35c, Stat

at 30@32c, Pacific Coast 23@27c per lb. BEANS.-Market stronger. City picked ar quoted at \$1 40@1 45 % bu.; unpicked are selling at 60c@\$1 00 \$ bu.

SALT.—Car lots, Michigan, 95c@\$1 per bbl astern, \$1 05; dairy, \$2@2 25 per bbl, accordng to size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 90c MAPLE SUGAR.—Market quiet at 7@8c per

lb for this year's make. MAPLE SYRUP .- Du and unchanged a

5c per gallon.

FRESH FRUIT.—Huckleberries in fair sup ply at \$2 00@2 50 per bu. Plums are dull at \$2 50 per bu. for blue. Michigan peaches quoted at \$2 00@2 50 per bu. Pears quoted at \$6 @6 50 per bbl. for Bartletts; Belle, \$3@3 50; Michigan, per bu., \$1 75@2 00. Grapes quoted at \$5@7 per stand. Blackberries selling at \$1 @4 50 per bu. for wild, no others in market, Crab apples nominal at \$1@1 25 per bu. for

MELONS.—Watermelons are quoted at \$1 @25 per 100 as to size and freshness; nutmer melons quoted at \$3@3 50 per bbl. TOMATOES.—Quoted at \$2 50 \$9 stand, or

80c W half bu, baskets. POTATOES .- The movement is light, quot

ions are \$1 60@1 65 \$9 bbl. CABBAGES .- Quiet at \$3@5 \$2 100. ONIONS.-Market quiet at \$2 10@2 25 per

bl. for southern. POULTRY.-Market active. Quotations are 5@6c per lb for roosters, 8@81/3c for hens, 8@9c for ducks, 9@10c for turkeys, and 11@12c for spring chicks. By the pair pigeons are quoted

HIDES.—Green city, 61/2@7c B D., country, c;cured, 8%c; green calf, 9c; salted do, 9@10c; lambs and shearlings, 25@75c; sheepskins with wool, 50c@\$1 25; bulls, stags and grubby, 1/4 off.

PROVISIONS.—Market quiet. Barreled pork ard and smoked meats higher and fairly etive. No other changes. Quotations

ire as follows:	1 13		*
fess	\$10 78 12 50	2	
family	12 50	@12	75
family clear	13 25	@	
ard in tierces. W D	7	a	
ard in kegs, # D	73	100	-
Iams, 2 b	13		1814
houlders, P D	73	(@	814
Choice bacon, & D	. 81	(a)	
Extra mess beef, per bbl	8 00		
Tallow, & D	8	à	314
HAYThe following is a	POOOF	d me	

ales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with price per ton.

Monday—9 loads: Three at \$12; two at \$11 and \$10; one at \$13 and \$10 50.

four at \$12 50 and \$11; three at \$10; two at \$14 and \$13 50; one at \$9.
Saturday—17 loads; Six at \$18; four at \$12; iwo at \$15 and \$11 50; one at \$14, \$12 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports from the live stock markets east and west for Monday Aug. 9th.

active and a shade higher; common to fair, \$3 75@4 25; good to choice shipping, \$4 50@ 4 80; extra steers, \$5; cows and heifers, \$3 25 8 75; native stockers active and firm at \$3@ 3 50; fat bulls, \$2 50@2 75; milch cows, \$25@ 40; veals firm at \$4 25@5. Sheep, receipt 4,000; in good demand, prices advanced 5@10 ents; fair to good, \$3 50@4; good to choice, \$4 25@4 75; choice to extra, \$4 75@5; lambs, steady; western, \$5@5 25. Hogs, receipt 6,550; steady with a good demand; selected grassers, \$4 40@4 50; selected Yorkers, \$4 65 @4 85; selected mediums, \$4 85@4 90; extra

CHICAGO.—Cattle, receipts 9,000; shipments 2,700; best steady, others lower; shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, \$4 60@5; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, \$4 10@4 65; 950 to 1,200 lbs, \$3 60@4 10; stockers and feeders, slow at \$2 40@3 50; hrough Texas cattle, 10c lower; Texans and Indians, \$2 50@3 90, mostly \$3@3 40; western rangers a shade lower. Hogs, receipts, 20,000 shipments, 4,000; strong for choice; commo ower; rough and mixed, \$4 15@4 85; packing and shipping, 250 to 360 lbs, \$4 80@5 10; light weights, 130 to 170 lbs, \$4@4 90; skips, \$3@4.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Aug. 7, 1886.

2000		,	
The following were the rec	eipts	at these	
Ann ArborBattle Creek		105	108
Belding	41	•••	102 150
Clyde	32	• • •	55
Coldwater Dexter	20	69	158
Eagle		99	75
Fenwick	21	318	87
Grand Ledge	15	50	60 15
Howell	• • •	• • • •	83
Holly	21		
Ionia Lansing		408 642	42 73
Milan		114	69
Milford		64	25
Metamora Northville	• • • •	***	121 67
Oxford	79	***	
Parma	17 28	104	116 153
Plymouth		15	61
SalineTekonsha	11	96	58 80
Vermontville	54	•••	144
Williamston	• • • •		
Total	358	2,084	2,069

Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 Bulls....

fair butcher' stock av 821 lbs at \$3 10.

Allen sold McIntire a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 727 lbs at \$3, and a bull to Sullivan & F weighing 1,550 lbs at the

er sold Switzer & Ackley 9 stockers a

583 lbs at \$2 80. C Roe sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 893 lbs at

nead of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$3 30 and 4 thin ones av 765 lbs at \$2 90.

lbs at \$3. C Roc sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 830 lb at \$3 10, and 3 bulls av 863 lbs at \$2 Wyman sold Sullivan & F 15 stockers av 632

at \$3.75.
Burdoin sold Reagan amixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 814 lbs at \$2.90.
C Roe sold Rice 4 stockers av 565 lbs at \$2.55, and a feeder weighing 870 lbs at \$3.25.
Butler sold Switzer & Ackley a mixed lot of 31 head of thin butchers' stock av 822 lbs at

\$2 90. Stoddard sold Sullivan & F 9 feeders av 1,110 lbs at \$3 50; 3 av 816 lbs at \$3 50, and 2

sheep was only fair, as sellers were holding tuem higher than dealers were willing to pay. There were some very good sheep among the offerings, but they went east in first hands. On the sales made here buyers considered the

Cullen sold Cross 68 av 74 lbs at \$3. Roundsville sold Fitzpatrick 88 av 77 lbs a C Roe sold Webb 111 av 77 lbs at \$2 90.

Stevenson sold Loosemore 100 av 72 lbs at \$3. Coates sold Switzer & Ackley 64 av 84 lbs

C Roe sold Webb 96 av 72 lbs at \$2 40. Adgate sold John Downs 242 av 73 lbs at \$3. Long sold Switzer & Ackley 164 av 76 lbs at Just sold Phillips 185 culls av 55 lbs at \$1 50.

ceipts were very poor, and out of the whole orcing them on buyers at almost any prices to get rid of them. It has cost our shipper

onsiderable money to handle them, and th's week they tried to buy them at what they were worth. The result was that the larger part of the receipts went through in first hands. The market opened up fairly active at a decline of 20@25 cents from last week's prices, but when the despatches from Buffald reported 60 loads on sale there, and prices ower hogs took a drop here, the closing eates being 30 to 40 cents below those of last

Coates sold Webb 24 av 255 lbs at \$4 50. Lewis sold Bigley 51 av 198 lbs at \$4 12½. Starkweather sold Bigley 40 av 192 lbs at

4 12%. Giddings sold Clark 87 av 184 lbs at \$4 30. Gleason sold Clark 92 av 223 lbs at \$4 35. C Roe sold Sullivan 31 av 179 lbs at \$4 15. Montgomery sold Webb 89 av 160 lbs at

8 60.

Dennis sold Webb 68 av 187 lbs at \$4.

Plotts sold Webb 75 av 175 lbs at \$3 90.

Judson sold Bigley 47 av 172 lbs at \$3 50.

Hanser sold Webb 58 av 192 lbs at \$4.

Hill sold Burt Spencer 27 av 138 lbs at \$4.

Boyden sold Sullivan 62 av 181 lbs at \$4. Micol sold Sullivan 59 av 186 lbs at \$4

		Trab	
The following were the rec	eipts	at these	
Ann ArborBattle Creek		105	108
Belding	* 11		102
Chelsea		• • •	150 55
Clyde			99
Coldwater		69	158
Dexter		99	75
Eagle			70
Fenwick	***	318	87
Grand Trunk Ry	21	919	60
Grand Ledge	***	50	15
Greenville	15	•••	83
Howell	* * *	***	- 88
Holly	***		.00
Homer	21	***	* ::
Ionia		408	42
Lansing	5	642	73
Milan	* * *	114	***
Milford		***	69
Millington		64	25
Metamora		***	121
Northville			67
Oxford	79	***	
Parma	17		116
Portland	28	104	153
Plymouth		15	61
Saline	11		58
Tekonsha		- 96	80
Vermontville	54		
Williamston			144
11 111111111111111111111111111111111111			
Total	358	2,084	2,069

The offerings of cattle at these yards num ered 358 head, against 426 last week. The market opened up fairly active, and with the light supply sellers were enabled to get a hade higher prices than those of last week. But few decent cattle are coming forward at present, and the local dealers are experience ing some difficulty in getting enough to sup ply their trade. The droughth throughout the State has had a very perceptible effect or the quality of the grass cattle, those received peing much inferior to what they generally are at this season of the year. Western cat tle are being received here quite freely, but they are no better than the average of our own. Handy butchers' steers of 900 to 1,050 pounds are very scarce and bring more in oportion than heavier weights. New York, Chicago and Buffalo markets were all report ed higher, and the close here was firm at the

Desk sold Phillips a mixed lot of 20 head of

same price.
Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of good butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$3 40.
Butler sold Rice a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock av 958 lbs at \$3 50.

Green sold Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head or

Green sold Caplis a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 893 lbs at \$3.20, and 4 thin heifers av 682 lbs at \$3.

Deer sold Phillips a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$3.12½.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3.30, and a bull weighing 1,020 lbs at \$2.50.

Butler sold Sullivan & F5 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3.10, and 3 bulls av 890 lbs at \$2.25.

McQuillan sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$3.30.

Price sold Sullivan & F 4 stockers av 832 lbs at \$3.

lbs at \$3, and a good heifer weighing 750 lbs

1,110 lbs at \$3 50; 3 av 816 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 oxen av 1,605 lbs at the same price.

C Roe sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 662 lbs at \$2 60; 5 to John Robinson av 642 lbs at \$2 80, and 3 bulls av 1,043 lbs at \$2 25.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$3 30; 5 good ones to Webb av 834 lbs at \$3 50, and 4 thin ones av 802 lbs at \$3.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,08 against 1,466, last week. The demand for market 10@15 cents better than last week. Price sold Switzer & Ackley 43 av 80 lbs at

McFadden sold Fitzpatrick 42 av 80 lbs McQuillan sold Fitzpatrick 69 av 71 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of hogs numbered 2.069 against 2,247, last week. The quality of the lot it would have been difficult to select one load of good hogs. The high prices ruling has brought forward everything in the shape of a hog, and the Buffalo market has been flooded with thin grassy hogs for the past two weeks to such an extent that they have been

Saturday, Aug. 7, 1886. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num bered 486 head. The market opened up active and the yards were cleared early. For common cattle prices were unchanged, but medium and good grades were scarce and

Culver sold Kelly a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 644 lbs at \$2 50. Richmond sold Billkofski a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 833 lbs at

\$3 40.
Little sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3 65 and 5 thin ones to Marx av 705 lbs at \$3 10. Mosher sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 868 lbs at

10 feat of fair others stock avec of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 678 lbs at \$2.75, and a bull weighing 940 lbs at \$2.10.

Culver sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$2.80, and 2 stockers av 680 lbs at \$3.

Glenn sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Knoch 2 good butchers' steers av 1,070 lbs at \$3.40.

Green sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock to J Wreford av 400 lbs at \$3.40.

Green sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 915 lbs at

10 head of thir butchers stock av vio hos at \$3 35.

Richmond sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 803 lbs at \$3.

McHugh sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers av 1,147 lbs at \$4, and 2 to Kraft av 1,000 lbs at \$3 90.
Culver sold Wreford & Beck 10 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 957 lbs at \$3 70.
Simmons sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs

Murphy sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head

of thin butchers' stock av 705 lbs at \$3.

Proper sold Hulbert 15 stockers av 808 lbs at \$3.

Adams sold Stickel a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 886 lbs at \$3 40.

Green sold Flieschman 3 thin heifers av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers to Sulliver av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 dockers av 800 lbs at \$3 ad 3 730 lbs at \$3, and 3 stockers to Sullivan av

730 lbs at \$3, and 3 stockers to Sullivan av 753 lbs at \$2 85.

Adams sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 776 lbs at \$3 25.

Payne sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 29 head of thin butchers' stock av 788 lbs at \$3 10.

Mosher sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 734 lbs at \$3, and 3 bulls av 620 lbs at \$2 25.

Kelly sold Hulbert 13 stockers av 621 lbs at \$2 65.

Jenny sold Marx a mixed lot of 13 head good butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3 40.
Purdy sold Hulbert a mixed lot of 20 hea
of fair butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$3 25. Adams sold Meyers 3 fair heifers av 766 lbs at \$3 40.

at \$3 40.

Pickering sold Hulbert a mixed lot of 6 head
of good butchers' stock av 845 lbs at \$3 50.

Wietzel sold Kammon a mixed lot of 16
head of thin butchers' stock av 730 lbs at \$3.

Hogan sold Hulbert 2 stockers av 722 lbs at

38 40.

Beardslee sold H Roe a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$3 30 and 5 bulls av 908 lbs at \$2 40. Weber sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 750 lbs at

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 996 natives selling 10 cents per hundred higher Sheep were in good demand, and for any. than on Saturday, and other grades steady. thing decent prices ranged higher. Cor were dull and unchanged.

Wietzel sold Andrews 48 av 67 lbs at \$2 50 Glenn sold Sweet 42 av 72 lbs at \$2 70. Estep sold Purdy 59 av 79 lbs at \$3 25. Harris sold Andrews 30 av 85 lbs at Sweet sold Loosemore 112 av 68 lbs at \$2 75 Shepard sold Wreford & Beck 105, par

ambs, av 76 lbs at \$3 50.
Shafer sold Wreford & Beck 52, part lambs Webb sold Andrews 22 av 70 lbs at \$2 75. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,959. The

hog market opened up fairly active at decline of 20@25 cents in prices from those of last week. The quality was inferior, and several loads were shipped through in firs bands. Harger sold Rauss 55 av 206 lbs at \$4 40. Adams sold Rauss 20 av 191 lbs at \$4 35. Wooster sold Rauss 59 av 234 lbs at \$4 50. Parks sold Rauss 60 av 181 lbs at \$4 40.

Johnson sold Rauss 65 av 209 lbs at \$4 35. Harger sold Rauss 56 av 190 lbs at \$4 30. Glenn sold Rauss 34 av 212 lbs at \$4 30

Glenn sold Rauss 34 av 212 lbs at \$4 30.

Kalaher sold Rauss 65 av 171 lbs at \$4 3.

nd 79 av 192 lbs at \$4 30.

Mosher sold Rauss 15 av 232 lbs at \$4 25.

Lovewell sold Rauss 115 av 179 lbs at \$4 25.

Wietzel sold Rauss 27 av 240 lbs at \$4 30.

Beach sold Rauss 145 av 172 lbs at \$4 25. Nott sold Rauss 35 av 186 lbs at \$4 25 Not sold Rauss 41 av 160 ibs at \$4.20.

Hogan sold Rauss 41 av 167 ibs at \$4.40.

Shafer sold Rauss 71 av 162 ibs at \$4.40.

Shafer sold Rauss 28 av 197 ibs at \$4.25.

Merritt sold Rauss 134 av 188 ibs at \$4.30.

Estep sold Sullivan 50 av 172 ibs at \$4.10.

Buffalo.

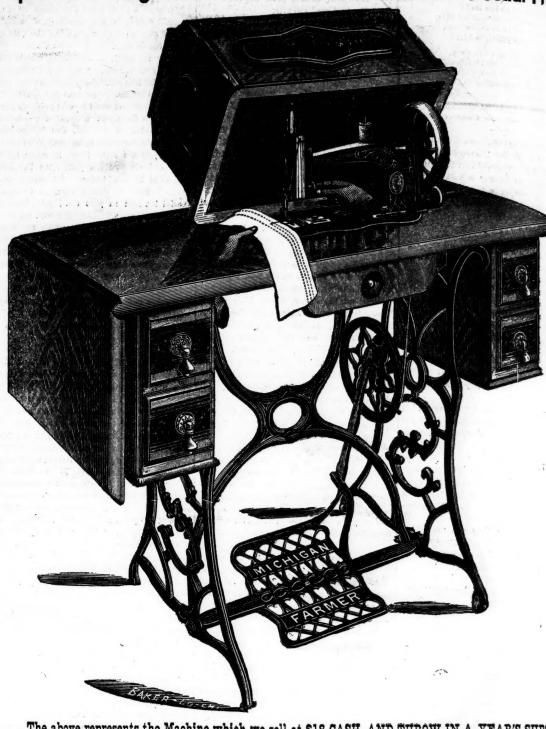
CATTLE.—Receipts 10,092, against 11,203 the previous week. The offerings of cattle on Monday were heavy, there being 205 car loads on sale. The market was a little stronger than on Saturday, but about 10 cents lower than on the Monday previous Good to choice steers sold at \$4 75@5, up to \$5 15 for a few extra, and good butcher steers at \$3 90@4 25; mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3@3 50, and stockers at \$2 75@3 25 The market ruled steady on Tuesday and Wednesday closing at the following

. QUOTATIONS: quality. Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to

choice. Michigan feeders, fair to choice.... Fat bulls, fair to extra SHEEP.—Receipts 31,200, against 34,000 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 40 car loads. The market for sheep ruled dull, slow and a shake lower. There was no change on Tuesday, and on Wednesday advanced 10@15 cents, and closed with common to fair sheep selling at \$3@3 25; fair to good, \$3 30@3 75, and the best \$4. Lambs, 25@50 cents better and in good demand; good to choice western, \$5@5 50.

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$18 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealer profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments include with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

Address GIBBONS BROTHERS,

· Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

\$3.

Jenny sold Voigt a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$3 20.

McHugh sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$3 50.

Pickering sold Kammon 8 fair butchers' heifers av 717 lbs at \$3 50.

Webb sold McGee a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 12½.

Weber 'sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$3 12½.

Webb add of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3 12½. PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Etc.

CATTLE.—Receipts 33,552, against 46,067 last week. Shipments 13,495. The cattle market opened up active on Monday, with good Prime steers sold at \$5@5 10; choice at \$4 40 4 95, and fair to good butchers' at \$3 50@4 20. Poor to choice cows sold at \$1 40@3 50, and stockers at \$2 10@3 15. On Tuesday good native cattle advanced 10@15 cents, and other grades ruled steady. For the balance of the week the market ruled firm, closing or Saturday at the following

QUOTATIONS: Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 4 10@4 75 lbs..... Fair to choice cows. nferior to medium cows. Poor to choice bulls. stockers, 550 to 860. Feeders, 875 to 1,150

Hogs.—Receipts 1(2,125 against 96,114 last HOGS.—Receipts 1(2,125 agairst 96,114 last week. Shipments 23,044. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 18,500. For corn fed hogs the market ruled very firm, but "grassers" were dull and slow of sale. Poor to prime light corn fed sold at \$4 50@5 20; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 60@5 20, with skips and culls at \$2 75@4 25. The market opened higher on Tuesday, but before the close prices declined 5 cents from Monday's rates, closing weak. Wednesday's market averaged 5@10 cents lower, and another 5@10 cents was taken off on Thursday. On Friday averaged soft cents lower, and another soft cents was taken off on Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the market ruled steady for good hogs, but "grassers" were dull and lower. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 15@4 90; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 40@5 05, with skips and culls at \$2 75@4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marrel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compatition with the multitude of low test, short compatition with the multitude of low test, short cannot be some and the multitude of low test, short cannot be some and the multitude of low test, short cannot be some and the multitude of low test, short cannot be some and the multitude of low test, short cannot be some and the multitude of low test.

weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold on tans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Breet Mew York.

Peaches!

E. B. GAWLEY & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants. Detroit, Mich.

THE GREAT REMEDY! PROF. R. JENNINGS' COLIC MIXTURE

Detroit Bank References: A. Ives & Sons, De-troit National, McLellan & Anderson. Stencil plates and Market Reports furnished

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Over 150 Horses with Colic Treated in the Detroit Fire Department With out the Loss of a Single Animal.

out the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annual
Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board
of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Curse in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Kidneys or Bladder.

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Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

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